Cancer in Montana
2002- 2006

Montana Central Tumor Registry
Annual Report

June 2008

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DEPARTMENT OF
PUBLIC HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

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STATE OF MONTANA

www.dphhs.mt.gov

June 2008

Dear Colleagues and Citizens,

The Montana Department of Public Health and Human Services (DPHHS) is pleased to provide you the Cancer in Montana – 2002-2006 – Montana Central Tumor Registry Annual Report. The report presents cancer incidence and mortality rates for seventeen specific cancer types for Montana, cancer incidence for each county, stage at diagnosis, risks and associated factors, age-specific incidence rates, ten-year incidence trends, and survival.

This publication was made possible through generous commitment and cooperation among Montana hospitals, cancer registrars, physicians, pathologists, the Montana Office of Vital Statistics, and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's National Program of Cancer Registries (NPCR). The Montana Cancer Registrars' Association is acknowledged for supporting the Montana Central Tumor Registry (MCTR) and helping to provide vital training to Montana's cancer registrars.

The MCTR is an integral component of Montana's Comprehensive Cancer Control plan. The Montana Cancer Control Coalition (MTCCC) took root in October 2003 when many people came together to identify priority issues for cancer control in Montana. The DPHHS is a supporting partner to the MTCCC. Comprehensive Cancer Control is broadly defined as "a coordinated approach to reduce the incidence, morbidity and mortality of cancer through prevention, early detection, treatment, rehabilitation and palliation." The MTCCC developed the Montana Comprehensive Cancer Control (CCC) Plan as a guide for preventing and controlling cancer in Montana. To find more information about the MTCCC, the plan, and to access the Cancer in Montana – 2002-2006 – Montana Central Tumor Registry Annual Report, visit www.cancer.mt.gov.

If you are interested in national statistics, the CDC and the National Cancer Institute (NCI) have recently published a report entitled U.S. Cancer Statistics: 2004 Incidence. This document provides nationwide statistics for monitoring, planning and evaluating cancer control programs, and conducting research. It also provides state-specific and regional level data for cancer cases diagnosed in 2004. This report is at: http://www.cdc.gov/cancer/npcr/index.htm.

We hope that you will find this report beneficial. If you have any questions or need more information please contact Debbi Lemons by e-mail at dlemons@mt.gov or by phone at (406) 444-6786.

Sincerely,

Joan Miles

Joan Miles
DPHHS Director

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2002-2006

An Annual Report of the
Montana Central Tumor Registry

June 2008

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ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The Montana Central Tumor Registry (MCTR) is a central state registry of all cancers diagnosed and/or treated in Montana. The MCTR uses a data system designed for the collection, storage, management, and analysis of the data we collect and maintain.

The main objectives of the MCTR are to analyze and report on the incidence of cancer in Montana, the change in frequency of some cancers, treatments, end-results, and cancer mortality and survival, obtained through yearly patient follow-up.

This report would not be possible without the efforts of the MCTR staff and the personnel at all reporting facilities that diagnose or treat patients with reportable cancers in Montana. The MCTR receives cancer and other tumor reports from many sources: hospitals, radiation treatment centers, physicians, pathology laboratories, the Montana Office of Vital Statistics, and other states where Montana residents go for diagnosis or treatment. Their contribution and cooperation is acknowledged and sincerely appreciated.

Bruce Schwartz and David Fulgham, statisticians in the Office of Vital Statistics, are acknowledged for their contribution of Montana mortality data. Mortality data for 2002 - 2006 were provided and used to calculate Montana mortality rates.

The MCTR would also like to acknowledge its funding sources. The MCTR is funded in part by the Montana State General Fund and in part by the Centers for Disease Control – National Program of Cancer Registries (NPCR) under Cooperative Agreement DP07-703 93.283.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The MCTR maintains a data-management system on the diagnosis, treatment and outcome of cancer and other reportable tumors in Montana, and has been collecting data continuously since 1979. The cancer data that are collected are the primary source of information regarding cancer in Montana. In 1995, the MCTR began a cooperative agreement with the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) under the National Program of Cancer Registries (NPCR) to begin enhancement of the registry. The enhancements were to improve data collection, data quality, and data use.

Cancer and tumor cases are identified and collected from hospitals, pathology laboratories, radiation treatment centers, and death certificates in Montana. Physicians are not yet independently reporting cancer cases to the MCTR, but they do provide follow-up information on patients' treatment and vital status and information regarding cancer deaths. About 55 hospitals, four cancer centers accredited by the American College of Surgeons (ACoS), one Veterans Administration Hospital, four independent pathology laboratories, and 26 out-of-state central cancer registries report cancer incident cases. The MCTR documents approximately 5,000 new cancer cases a year. Since 1990, reporting has been about 95% complete. However, a few hospitals have not reported completely and, therefore, some county rates may reflect a lower incidence.

This annual report represents a synthesis of cancer incidence for the entire state, as well as for each of the 56 Montana counties, for cancers diagnosed in 2002 through 2006. Data were aggregated over the five-year period to provide some stability to the rates presented in this report. Since Montana has a small population, the number of incident cases in a single year is relatively small. Consequently, yearly cancer incidence rates are subject to substantial variation.

Heart disease was the leading cause of death in Montana during 2002-2006, but cancer was the leading cause of death in Montana in the year 2006. It resulted in 1,940 deaths in 2006 while heart disease resulted in 1,857 deaths. Cancer caused 9,484 deaths from 2002 through 2006. There were 23,446 cases of invasive cancer (all cancer sites combined), 3.565 in-situ cases, 105 cases of uncertain behavior, and 411 benign tumors reported in Montana during the same five-year time period.

Age-adjusted incidence and mortality rates are used so that areas that have different age distributions can be compared. Incidence and mortality rates are standardized using the 2000 U.S. population as the standard population. County rates can then be compared to state rates, and state rates can be compared to other states or national rates.

The age-adjusted cancer mortality rate for all cancer sites combined was 181.9 in Montana and 185.7 per 100,000 in the U.S.; while the age-adjusted cancer incidence rate was 463.4 in Montana and 458.2 per 100,000 in the U.S. The Montana cancer mortality and incidence rates are similar to national rates. (Note that these incidence and mortality rates are age-adjusted to the 2000 standard million population[1]. These rates are <u>not</u> comparable to rates presented in reports that were age-adjusted to the 1970 standard million population.)

[1] See Appendix F, page 81. See also R. N. Anderson and H. M. Rosenberg, Age Standardization of Death Rates: Implementation of the Year 2000 Standard. National Vital Statistics Reports, Vol 47, no. 3. Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics, 1998.

When cancers were grouped according to selected anatomical site for analysis, the four most common types of invasive cancer reported among Montana residents during 2002 through 2006 were prostate, lung, breast, and colorectum. Together, these four types of cancer accounted for almost 60% of all incident cases, excluding cancers of unknown origin, over the five-year period. Sixteen types of invasive cancer accounted for 90% of diagnosed cases. This report provides detailed summaries of incidence, mortality, and ten-year incidence trends for the 16 most common cancers and for all cancer sites combined. In addition, a summary of cervical cancer is provided, since early detection efforts diagnose a large number of cases prior to invasion of surrounding tissues. The remaining types of cancer individually accounted for less than 1.15% of diagnosed cases. Tabularized data on the numbers of cancer cases diagnosed from 2002 through 2006 for all invasive cancers are provided in appendices A, B, and C.

INTRODUCTION

Cancer is the term applied to all malignant tumors characterized by the uncontrolled growth and spread of abnormal cells. Cancer is the second leading cause of death in the United States and in Montana. In the years from 2002 through 2006, the various forms of cancer caused 9,484 deaths among Montana residents. The MCTR collects data on all cancer patients who are residents of Montana or residents of other states who are diagnosed and/or treated for cancer in Montana.

This report provides detailed summaries for all sites and 17 forms of cancer, accounting for more than 90% of incident cases in Montana from 2002 through 2006. The summaries include age-adjusted incidence and mortality rates, age-adjusted incidence rates by county, age-specific incidence rates by sex, stage at diagnosis, 10-year incidence trends, and relative survival for Montana. A table of Montana county populations (Appendix F) is provided to assist with the interpretation of county incidence rates. Tables of incident cases by anatomical site, county, sex, and race are found in Appendices B, C, D, and E

REGISTRY OVERVIEW

Purpose of the Montana Central Tumor Registry

The MCTR is a central state registry of all cancers diagnosed and/or treated in Montana. The MCTR uses a computer data system designed for the collection, storage, management, and analysis of the data collected and maintained.

Central cancer registries are organizations that collect, store, analyze, and interpret cancer data on people who are diagnosed and/or treated for cancer in population-based areas. The primary objective of the MCTR is to analyze the incidence, mortality, survival, and the changing frequency of cancer in Montana residents. Analysis is possible with complete, timely and quality data reporting.

Follow-up is conducted yearly on patients registered on the MCTR and is a necessary part of adequate care for cancer patients. It also provides valuable data for cancer end-results research. Follow-up insures continued medical surveillance and assures that cancer patients continue to see a physician for examination at least once a year. Meaningful end-result reporting can only be accomplished when a follow-up program is highly successful.

A central registry allows a hospital and its physicians to compare their cancer patient experiences and outcomes in managing certain types of cancer with results experienced elsewhere in the state.

History of the Montana Central Tumor Registry

The MCTR has had a long, but sporadic, history. A number of Montana physicians, medical record personnel, and other organizations have contributed to the database that exists today.

The first effort at a Montana tumor registry began in the 1950s. It was called the Mary Swift Tumor Clinic in Butte, MT and it was funded by a legacy donation. This registry contained mostly Butte residents and was under operation until 1983. Some of those patients are still registered on the MCTR today.

In 1970, the Montana Medical Education and Research Foundation, Mountain States Regional Medical Program, established a Central Tumor Registry. It existed only for 18 months. This was phased out after the federal government discontinued funding the program. These data were never used.

Five years later, in 1975, the Montana Foundation for Medical Care attempted to re-establish the Tumor Registry, which only lasted another 18 months. This attempt failed not by choice of the participating hospitals, but because federal funds were once again eliminated. At that time, there were 33 hospitals voluntarily participating in the program. Again, these data were never used.

In 1979, the Montana Legislature approved funding for the Montana Central Tumor Registry for two years. It was under the direction of the Department of Health and Environmental Sciences (DHES). Although the hospitals were concerned about the possible collapse of funding again, the program won the confidence of 46 hospitals that were willing to contribute their cancer data in order to provide uniform statewide cancer reporting. The DHES' goal was to study cancer treatment and prevention and to collect follow-up information.

Based largely on the favorable experience reported to it, the 1981 Montana Legislature continued funding the MCTR and made cancer a reportable disease, requiring all hospitals in the state to report their cancer cases.

The 1983 Montana Legislature approved House Bill 113, which provided for cancer reporting by independent clinical laboratories in addition to hospitals. This was important in helping the MCTR obtain more complete, reliable statistics and in furthering the objective of a valid population-based cancer registry for the state.

The 1997 Montana Legislature approved House Bill 370, which provided for cancer reporting from physicians or other health care practitioners who diagnose and/or treat patients without referring them to a hospital. The purpose of this addition to the law was to obtain even more complete cancer reporting. Currently, physicians provide diagnostic and treatment information on cases queried by the MCTR but are not yet reporting independently to the MCTR.

Data Collection

The MCTR collects data on all cancer patients who are residents of Montana or residents of other states who are diagnosed and/or treated for cancer in Montana. The MCTR has many interstate exchange agreements with other states where Montana residents may go for diagnosis or treatment of cancer and is able to collect data from those states. Residents of other states are not included in this report. As of June 2008, there were almost 140,000 cases registered on the MCTR.

Reportable Cancer Cases

According to the Administrative Rules of Montana (16.32.501), the following tumors are to be submitted for reporting. Hospitals are required to submit reportable cancer cases to the MCTR within six months after the patient's discharge date. The list is based on cases that are categorized as malignant or in-situ by the *International Classification of Diseases for Oncology*, Third Edition (ICD-O-3):

A. All malignant neoplasms (including in-situ)

EXCEPTION: Basal Cell Carcinoma or Squamous Cell Carcinoma of the skin.

NOTE: BCC and SCC of the labia, vagina, vulva, clitoris, penis, scrotum, prepuce, and anus must be included. Carcinoma in-situ of the cervix (CIS), intraepithelial neoplasia grade III (8077/2) of the cervix (CIN III), prostate (PIN III), vulva (VIN III), vagina (VAIN III), and anus (AIN III) are required by the MCTR because of their in-situ classification.

B. All benign tumors of the brain

INCLUDES: meninges, brain, spinal cord, cranial nerves and other parts of the CNS, pituitary gland, craniopharyngeal duct, and pineal gland

C. All carcinoid tumors (malignant, benign, and NOS)

D. Ambiguous Terms

Terms that constitute diagnoses that are not histologically confirmed

Reportable	
Apparent(ly)	Most likely
Appears	Presumed
Comparable with	Probable
Compatible with	Suspect(ed)
Consistent with	Suspicious (for)
Favor(s)	Typical (of)
Malignant appearing	

Confidentiality of Cancer Information

Confidentiality is of vital importance; the privacy of patients, physicians, and hospitals is strictly maintained.

All data concerning cancer patients are held in strict confidence by the MCTR. Confidentiality is an issue of increasing concern to cancer registries. The policy of the MCTR prohibits release of any patient-identifying information to third parties. Data are released only in statistically summarized form so that individual patients, hospitals, or physicians cannot be identified. Furthermore, statistically summarized information is released only to individuals or organizations that are qualified to perform and interpret data analyses and who employ safeguards against any unauthorized disclosure.

Activities of the Montana Central Tumor Registry

1. Provide centralized cancer surveillance in Montana.

    a. Receive reports of cancer cases and incorporate the information into a statewide electronic database composed of cancer incidence, treatment, follow-up and mortality data on Montana residents and non-residents diagnosed and/or treated in Montana.
    b. Monitor cancer reporting by applying quality assurance/control standards to all data.
    c. Provide data on a county, state, or national level.
    d. Maintain and ensure the security of the cancer database.
    e. Document and provide data on cancer occurrence, distribution, and therapy in Montana. Document any unusual patterns of cancer cases in a community either in incidence, changing patterns, or results of therapy over time. Monitor cancer incidence in possible association with known or suspected carcinogens.
    f. Calculate and interpret statistics on occurrence, stage at diagnosis, treatment, and survival by primary site of the cancer and by geographic and demographic variables.

2. Assist each hospital, clinic, or physician in cancer care delivery by providing summary statistics on their own patient's treatment and survival results.

3. Facilitate annual, lifetime follow-up for each cancer patient and early detection of metastatic disease, second primary cancers, and some cancer recurrences by sending yearly patient follow-up reminders to physicians.

4. Provide support and services to participating hospital cancer registries.

    a. Assist in establishing and maintaining hospital-based tumor registries. Educate professionals about cancer reporting and supply necessary forms. Conduct tumor registrar training and continuing education.
    b. Assist hospital tumor registrars in interpretation and use of MCTR registry maintenance and statistical reports.

5. Define areas for further education and research.

Quality Assurance of Data Collected

Accuracy and consistency are essential in tumor registry reporting. The MCTR performs quality control review on all abstracts and follow-ups received. Procedures for review include visual review, computerized data edits, and hospital or physician queries.

The MCTR will perform quality assurance tasks upon receipt of abstracts from each reporting institution. Periodic review procedures also include re-abstracting of cases and casefinding studies. The reporting facility is required to resolve incomplete, incorrect, or inconsistent data upon MCTR query.

Data Quality

The MCTR has received a Gold Certificate from the North American Association of Central Cancer Registries three years in a row. The Gold certification shows excellence in data completeness, quality of the data, and timeliness of reporting.

Since 1995, cancer reporting has been about 95 percent complete. Estimated new cases are calculated using an incidence-to-mortality ratio. A few hospitals have not reported completely, so county rates may reflect lower incidence than has actually occurred.

Comprehensive Cancer Control

The MCTR is housed in the Cancer Control Section of the Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion Bureau in the Montana Department of Public Health and Human Services. Together these programs provide state of the art cancer data, payment for patient services, and cancer prevention and control programs for Montanans. The Montana Comprehensive Cancer Control Program (MCCCP) is a supporting partner to the Montana Cancer Control Coalition (MTCCC). Comprehensive Cancer Control is a collaborative process to reduce the burden of cancer. The MTCCC developed the Montana Comprehensive Cancer Control (CCC) Plan as a guide for preventing and controlling cancer in Montana. The MCTR is the primary source of cancer statistics in analyzing MCCCP success.

TECHNICAL NOTES AND DEFINITIONS

Incidence and Mortality Summaries

Data on incidence and mortality are, in part, dependent on population size. Consequently, the numbers of cancer cases and cancer deaths are standardized as rates (i.e., the number of cases or deaths per 100,000 people). These rates are age-adjusted to a standard population (the 2000 U.S. standard million population) to minimize the effect of variation in age distributions between populations (e.g., between counties or between Montana and the national population)[2]. The U.S. Census Bureau provides population data for Montana that are used to compute Montana incidence and mortality rates, county incidence rates, and age-specific incidence rates.

Incidence rate: The cancer incidence rate is the number of new cases diagnosed during the specified time period per 100,000 people (using the sum population over the time period in the denominator). Montana cancer incidence rates are provided for the time period 2002 through 2006, while the time period for U.S. cancer incidence rates is 2004. All incidence rates are standardized to the 2000 U.S. Standard Million Population by the direct method. All incidence rates are calculated for invasive cancers only except for bladder, which are calculated for invasive and in-situ cancers. Basal cell carcinoma and squamous cell carcinoma of the skin were excluded.

Mortality rate: The cancer mortality rate is the number of deaths due to cancer occurring in the population during the specified time period per 100,000 people (using the sum population over the time period in the denominator). The time period for Montana cancer mortality rates is 2002 though 2006 and U.S. mortality rates are 2004 only. The U.S. mortality data were provided by the NPCR of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and published in the United States Cancer Statistics (USCS) 2004. All mortality rates are standardized to the 2000 U.S. Standard Million Population by the direct method.

Note of caution: County cancer incidence and mortality rates should be viewed in consideration of county population size (Appendix F) and the number of cancer cases per county (Appendices B and C). (Also, see section on data limitations below).

Age-specific Incidence Rates

Montana age-specific rates are calculated for five-year age groupings by dividing the number of cases by the total five-year population of that age group and are expressed as a rate per 100,000 people. Age-specific incidence rates are calculated for invasive cancers only except for bladder, which are calculated for invasive and in-situ cancers.

[2] Klein, R. J., Schoenborn, C. A. Age-adjustment Using the 2000 Projected U.S. Population. Healthy People statistical Notes, no. 20. Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics, January 2001.

Stage at Diagnosis

The staging of cancers is based on the extent of disease, its extent of spread to surrounding tissue and/or regional lymph nodes, and the presence or absence of distant metastases. The stages in order of increasing spread are in-situ, localized, regional, and distant. The MCTR data contain the stage of diagnosis coded according to the *SEER Summary Staging Manual 2000* guidelines for cases diagnosed 2002-2003. Cased diagnosed 2004-2006 are coded according to the *AJCC Collaborative Staging System* version 01.03.00.

In-situ	A neoplasm that fulfills all the microscopic criteria for a malignancy but does not invade or penetrate surrounding tissue. It is non-invasive.
Localized	An invasive neoplasm confined entirely to the organ of origin.
Regional	A neoplasm that has extended beyond the limits of the organ of origin directly into the surrounding organs or tissues; into regional lymph nodes; or both direct extension and regional lymph node involvement.
Distant	A neoplasm that has spread to parts of the body remote from the primary tumor, either by direct extension or by discontinuous metastasis.
Unstaged	Information is not sufficient to assign a stage.

Frequency distributions of cases according to their stage at diagnosis are provided in the detailed summaries of all cancer sites combined and the 16 most common cancers.

95% Confidence Intervals

Confidence intervals (95%) are provided with the ten-year trend graphs and age-adjusted incidence rates (Appendix A) for Montana. The confidence intervals provide information regarding the reliability of the estimates. There is a 95% probability that the confidence interval surrounding (i.e., above and below) the estimated value actually includes the true value for the population.

Risk Factors

Risk factors are listed in the site-specific cancer summaries for the 17 most common cancers and all cancer sites combined. These listings briefly summarize information from a few selected references. Cancers are complex diseases, most of which have multiple factors contributing to their development. The risk factors presented in this report are not intended to represent a definitive and comprehensive list; rather they are a starting point for the interested reader. Risk factors may change with continuing research.

Data Limitations

Montana is a sparsely populated state, with a total estimated population of 902,195 in the year 2000 and a population density of approximately 6 per square mile. County population sizes range from 493 in Petroleum County to 129,352 in Yellowstone County. (See Appendix F).

Because of the low population numbers and relative rarity of some forms of cancer, the numbers of cancer cases and cancer deaths can be very low. Small numbers are particularly problematic when data are grouped by county, sex, or age. Aggregating data over a five-year period helps to offset the instability, but does not eliminate it. Caution must be exercised when examining incidence rates by county and incidences of relatively rare cancers. The size of county populations should be taken into consideration when examining incidence rates among counties. Absolute numbers of incident cases per county are presented in Appendices B and C and a table of county populations is found in Appendix F. Also, please refer to Appendix A, which reports county incidence rates with associated 95% confidence intervals.

National Rates

Incidence and mortality rates from the NPCR were used as estimates of U.S. rates for comparison to Montana rates. These data are published in the USCS and are available on the website http://apps.nccd.cdc.gov/uscs/.

National Cancer Institute's Surveillance, Epidemiology, and End Results (SEER) Program were used as comparison for stage at diagnosis. SEER data are gathered from 11 geographic areas of the U.S. These geographic areas are considered by SEER to be "reasonably representative subsets of the United States Population."[3]

[3] http://seer.cancer.gov

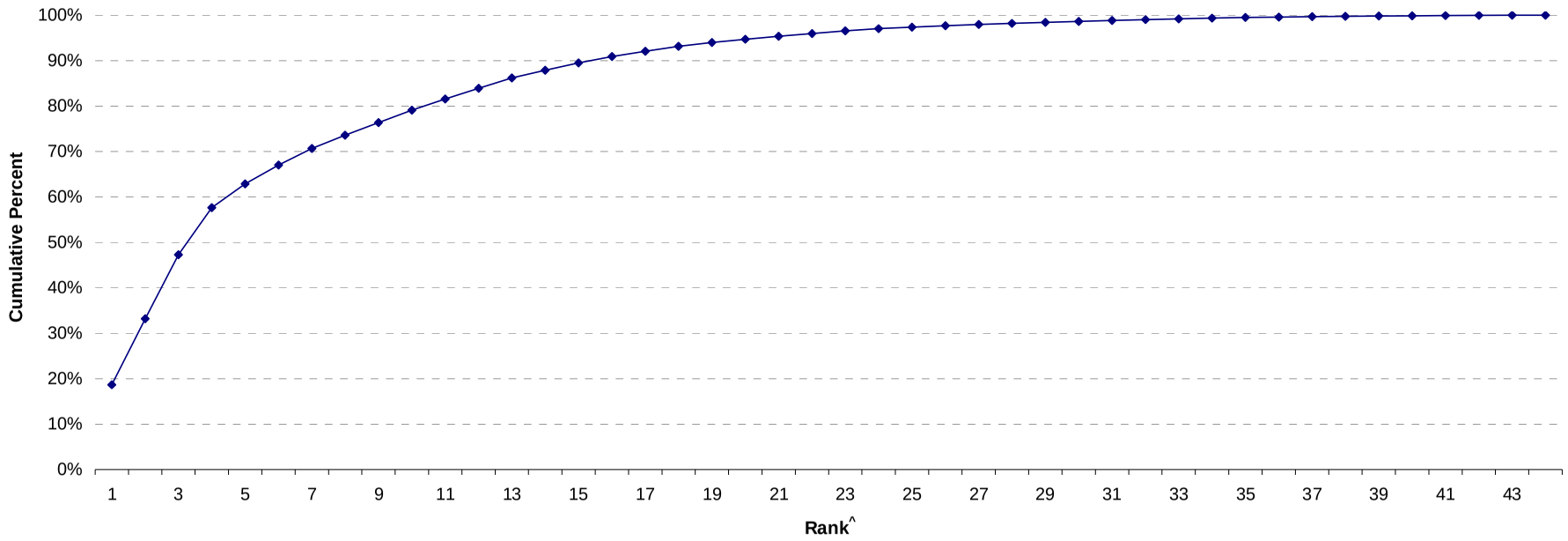
THE MOST COMMON CANCERS

From 2002 through 2006, a total of 27,527 tumor cases were documented by MCTR, including invasive and in-situ cancers, benign tumors, and tumors of uncertain behavior. Invasive cancers accounted for 23,446 cases, while carcinoma in-situ accounted for 3,565 cases. Cancers were reported for 44 primary anatomical sites. However, in 963 cases the origin (primary site) of the cancer was unknown or not clearly defined.

When invasive cancers of known origin were grouped by selected anatomical site for analysis, 16 sites accounted for 90% of cases (Figure 1). The four most common types of cancer reported among Montana residents during 2002 through 2006 were prostate (19%), lung (15%), breast (14%), and colorectal (10%). The percent of cases accounted for by site declines substantially following the four most common sites. For example, bladder ranked fifth, yet accounted for about five percent of invasive cancers. Primary cancer site ranking is tabulated in Appendix E.

Detailed summaries of incidence, mortality, stage at diagnosis, county incidence rates, age-specific rates, 10-year incidence trends, and survival rates are provided for the 16 most common cancers (accounting for 90% of incident cases) and for all cancer sites combined. In addition, a detailed summary is included for cancer of the uterine cervix (ranked 21st). Many cases of cervical cancer were diagnosed at an in-situ stage (1,018 cases) due to extensive screening efforts, without which these cases likely would have become invasive. The remaining cancer sites individually accounted for less than 1% of diagnosed cases. Tabularized data on the numbers of cancer cases diagnosed from 2002 through 2006 are provided in Appendices B, C, D, and E.

Figure 1. Ranked Cumulative Percent of Invasive Cancers by Anatomical Site#, Montana 2002-2006



Rank^	Site	Rank^	Site	Rank^	Site	Rank^	Site
1	Prostate	12	Oral Cavity & Pharynx	23	Soft Tissue	34	Peritoneum
2	Lung & Bronchus	13	Thyroid	24	Hodgkin Lymphoma	35	Nasal Cavity & Sinuses
3	Breast	14	Ovary	25	Small Intestine	36	Ureter
4	Colon & Rectum	15	Brain & Other CNS	26	Other Biliary	37	Retroperitoneum
5	Bladder*	16	Stomach	27	Anus & Anal Canal	38	Other Female Genital Organs
6	Non-Hodgkin Lymphoma**	17	Multiple Myeloma	28	Vulva	39	Penis
7	Melanoma	18	Esophagus	29	Other Skin Cancers	40	Vagina
8	Leukemia	19	Liver	30	Eye	41	Other Digestive Organs
9	Kidney & Renal Pelvis	20	Larynx	31	Bones & Joints	42	Trachea & Pleura
10	Uterus	21	Cervix	32	Gallbladder	43	Other Urinary Organs
11	Pancreas	22	Testis	33	Other Endocrine	44	Other Male Genital Organs

See site groupings in Appendix E.

^ Sites were ranked in descending order according to their respective percentage of the total number of invasive cancer cases. Then cumulative percentages were computed and graphed. To read this graph, examine the y-axis, for example 50%, and drop an imaginary line down to the x-axis, in this case rank number 3. This tells you that three cancer sites (prostate, lung & bronchus, and breast) account for 50% of invasive cancer cases, according to this grouping. Similarly, eight sites account for approximately 75% of all cases.

* Bladder cases include invasive and in-situ behaviors.

** Non-Hodgkin Lymphoma (NHL) and Hodgkin Lymphoma are not included in the anatomical site (e.g., lymphoma of the stomach is counted as a lymphoma, not stomach cancer).

SUMMARIES FOR SPECIFIC CANCERS

All Cancers
Bladder
Brain & Other Nervous System
Breast (female)
Cervix
Colon & Rectum
Kidney & Renal Pelvis
Leukemia
Lung
Melanoma of the Skin
Non-Hodgkin Lymphoma
Oral Cavity & Pharynx
Ovary
Pancreas
Prostate
Stomach
Thyroid
Uterus

All Cancers

Incidence and Mortality Summary[a]

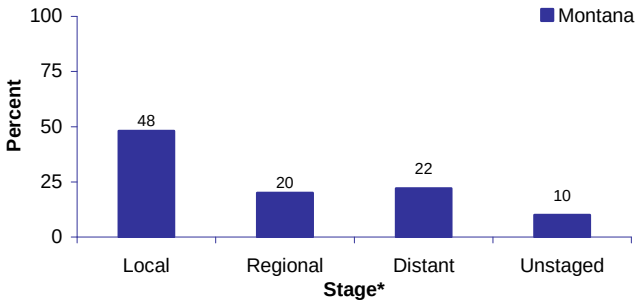
Incidence	Montana			U.S.		
	Male	Fem.	Total	Male	Fem.	Total
Incidence Rate[b]	539.0	404.0	463.4	537.6	403.1	458.2

No. of Cases:	Montana only		
	Male	Female	Total
Invasive	12,510	10,936	23,446
In-Situ	1,247	2,318	3,565
Uncertain	36	69	105
Benign	142	269	411

Mortality	Montana			U.S.		
	Male	Fem.	Total	Male	Fem.	Total
Mortality Rate[b]	214.5	159.0	181.9	228.3	157.0	185.7

No. of Deaths:	Montana only		
	Male	Female	Total
All Cancers	4,926	4,558	9,484

Stage at Diagnosis



* SEER data for stage at diagnosis are unavailable for all cancers combined.

Age-Adjusted Incidence Rates (per 100,000) by County[d]

Montana	463.4	Golden Valley	526.5	Powder River	330.5
Beaverhead	372.4	Granite	417.8	Powell	413.6
Big Horn	414.8	Hill	496.5	Prairie	655.6
Blaine	423.5	Jefferson	395.9	Ravalli	425.7
Broadwater	462.5	Judith Basin	483.7	Richland	353.2
Carbon	469.9	Lake	424.6	Roosevelt	485.6
Carter	336.3	Lewis & Clark	459.2	Rosebud	515.6
Cascade	462.0	Liberty	536.0	Sanders	488.9
Chouteau	453.6	Lincoln	466.4	Sheridan	373.9
Custer	559.8	McCone	409.1	Silver Bow	364.9
Daniels	370.6	Madison	334.5	Stillwater	479.0
Dawson	540.8	Meagher	557.6	Sweet Grass	353.3
Deer Lodge	450.1	Mineral	477.7	Teton	409.0
Fallon	414.5	Missoula	451.2	Toole	490.9
Fergus	547.7	Musselshell	488.6	Treasure	706.8
Flathead	504.7	Park	434.2	Valley	514.1
Gallatin	410.1	Petroleum	256.8	Wheatland	455.3
Garfield	468.1	Phillips	477.1	Wibaux	468.0
Glacier	430.6	Pondera	531.8	Yellowstone	532.2

Risk and Associated Factors

Age: As we age, we are more likely to develop cancer. Cancer is most often found in people over the age of 60.

Sex: Looking at all cancers combined, men are more likely to be diagnosed with a cancer than women.

Race: Looking at all cancers, African Americans are more likely to be diagnosed with cancer than people of other races.

Family history and genetics: Many kinds of cancer tend to recur in families, and a family history of cancer in a near relative is a risk factor for developing that kind of cancer. However, it is often not clear whether familial aggregation of cancer is due to shared environments, shared genetic predispositions, or both. Some cancers are associated with specific genetic conditions or mutations, but these account for a very small proportion of cancers. More than 90% of all cancers are sporadic, that is, not due to an inherited genetic susceptibility.

Prevention: Healthy lifestyles can substantially reduce the risk of cancer. The risk of developing many kinds of cancer increases with smoking, obesity, high-fat and low-fiber diets, and a sedentary lifestyle. In addition, screening and early detection can find cancers or precursor lesions at an early stage, when they are the most treatable.

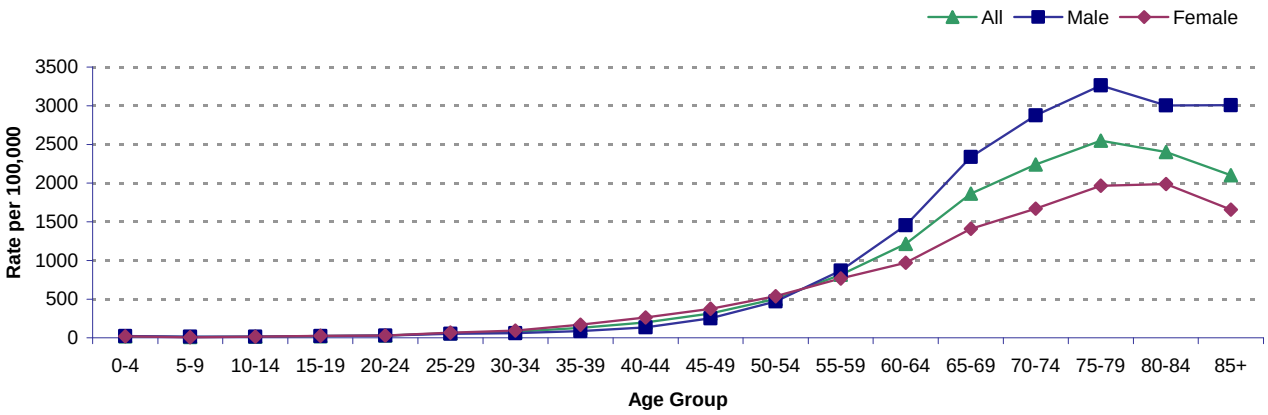
a Rates include all invasive cases plus bladder in-situ cases.

b Incidence and mortality rates are per 100,000 age-adjusted to the 2000 Standard Million Population. Montana age-adjusted rates are for 2002-2006; U.S. age-adjusted rates are for 2004 based on USCS.

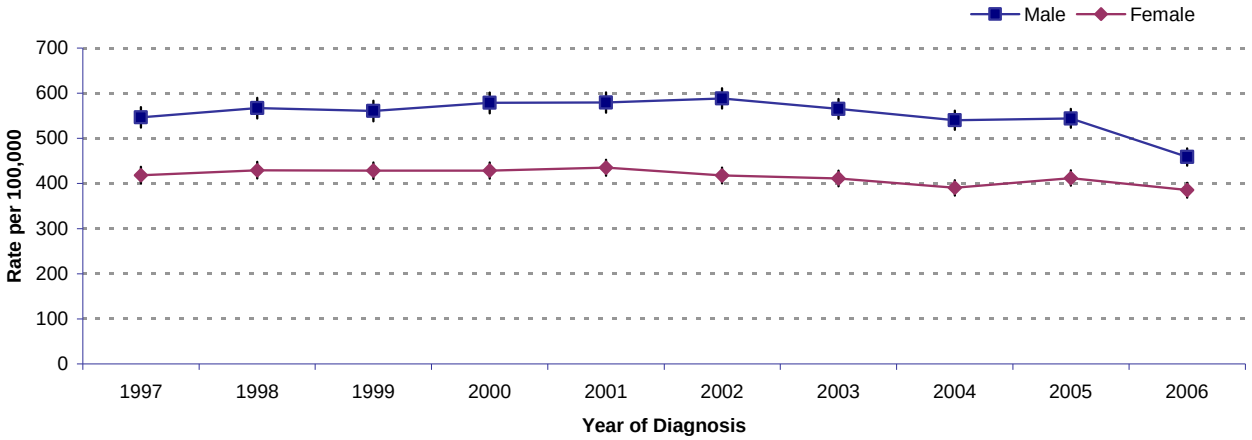
d Individual county rates and confidence intervals are shown in Appendix A.

All Cancers

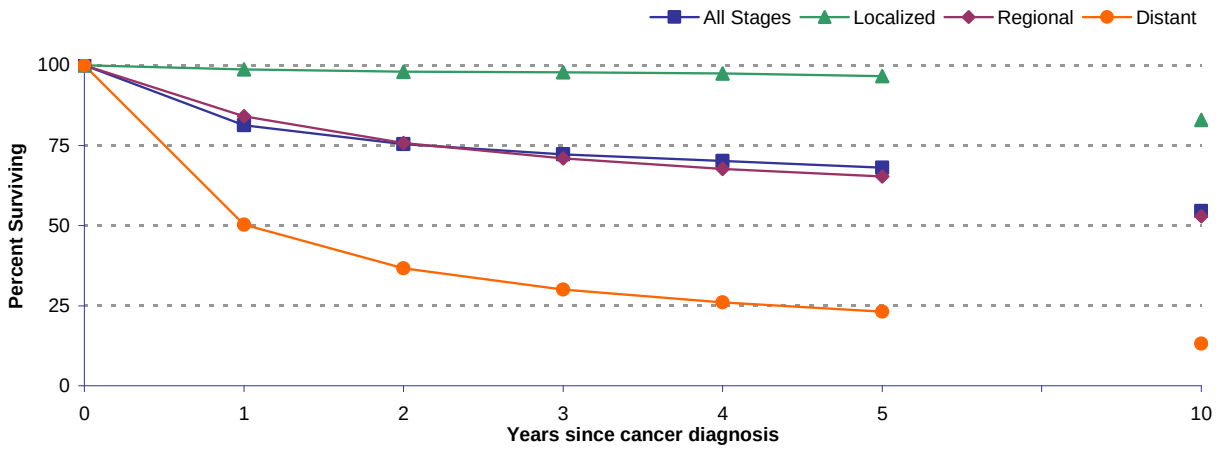
Age-Specific Incidence Rates
2002-2006



Ten-Year Trend[e]
1997-2006



Relative Survival
1997-2006



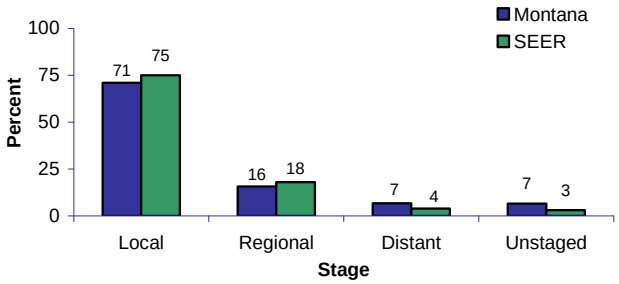
e Confidence intervals (95%) are shown with vertical bar.

Bladder

Incidence and Mortality Summary[a]

Incidence	Montana			U.S.		
	Male	Fem.	Total	Male	Fem.	Total
Incidence Rate[b]	40.6	8.9	23.0	37.3	9.6	21.3
	Montana Only					
No. of Cases:	Male		Female		Total	
Invasive	454		125		579	
In-Situ	489		130		619	
Uncertain	0		0		0	
Benign	0		0		0	
Mortality	Montana			U.S.		
	Male	Fem.	Total	Male	Fem.	Total
Mortality Rate[b]	7.3	2.0	4.3	7.6	2.2	4.4
	Montana Only					
No. of Deaths:	Male		Female		Total	
Bladder	164		63		227	

Stage at Diagnosis[c]



Age-Adjusted Incidence Rates (per 100,000) by County[a,d]

Montana	23.0	Golden Valley	66.1	Powder River	15.1
Beaverhead	20.6	Granite	16.3	Powell	16.8
Big Horn	33.3	Hill	20.7	Prairie	46.9
Blaine	27.6	Jefferson	16.7	Ravalli	25.1
Broadwater	36.6	Judith Basin	12.7	Richland	6.7
Carbon	18.3	Lake	20.6	Roosevelt	12.0
Carter	12.6	Lewis & Clark	21.7	Rosebud	15.6
Cascade	22.7	Liberty	4.8	Sanders	20.4
Chouteau	12.9	Lincoln	36.1	Sheridan	11.8
Custer	24.4	McCone	32.8	Silver Bow	19.0
Daniels	0.0	Madison	18.1	Stillwater	14.1
Dawson	25.1	Meagher	42.7	Sweet Grass	15.3
Deer Lodge	23.2	Mineral	45.8	Teton	16.8
Fallon	31.7	Missoula	24.5	Toole	33.2
Fergus	23.5	Musselshell	15.0	Treasure	39.1
Flathead	26.0	Park	20.1	Valley	18.4
Gallatin	22.0	Petroleum	0.0	Wheatland	12.7
Garfield	17.0	Phillips	26.5	Wibaux	27.9
Glacier	7.2	Pondera	23.1	Yellowstone	27.6

Risk and Associated Factors

Age: Bladder cancer is uncommon in people under 60.

Sex: Men are four times more likely than women to be diagnosed with bladder cancer.

Race: Whites develop bladder cancer twice as often as African Americans and Hispanics.

Smoking: Smoking is the most important risk factor for bladder cancer. People who smoke are two to three times more likely to develop bladder cancer than non-smokers. Not smoking is the most effective way to reduce the risk of bladder cancer.

Occupation: Workers in the rubber, chemical, and leather industries are at risk of getting bladder cancer from carcinogens in their workplace. Other workers with an increased risk include hairdressers, machinists, metal workers, printers, painters, textile workers, and truck drivers.

Environment: Exposure to high levels of arsenic increases the risk of bladder cancer. The US Environmental Protection Agency has set the Maximum Contamination Level for arsenic in drinking water at 10 ppb. Some areas of Montana have naturally-occurring high levels of arsenic. Individuals with private wells may want to have their water tested for arsenic and other contaminants.

Family History: People with family members who have bladder cancer are more likely to develop bladder cancer themselves.

a Rates include all invasive cases plus bladder in-situ cases.

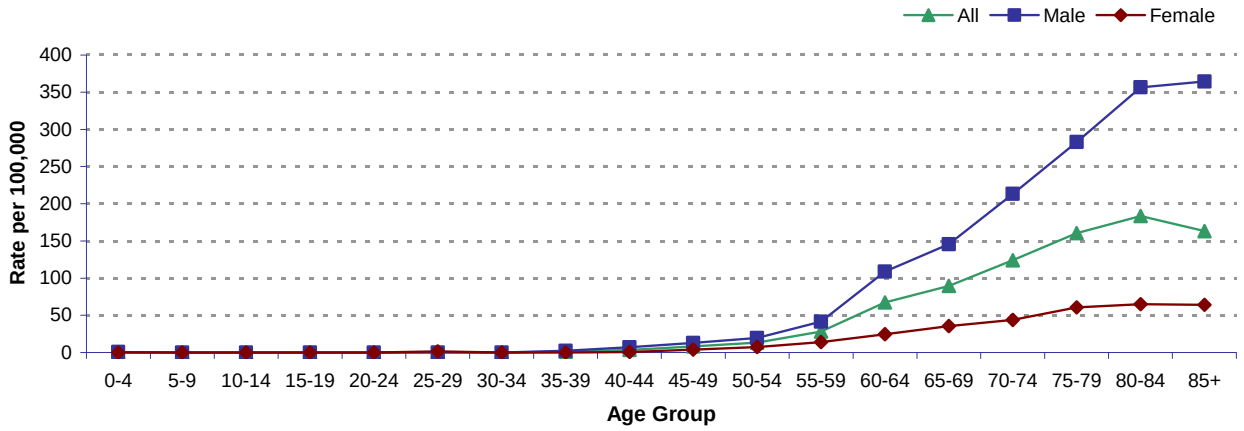
b Incidence and mortality rates are per 100,000 age-adjusted to the 2000 Standard Million Population. Montana age-adjusted rates are for 2002-2006; U.S. age-adjusted rates are for 2004 based on USCS.

c Montana stage at diagnosis are for 2000-2004; SEER data for stage at diagnosis are 1996-2004.

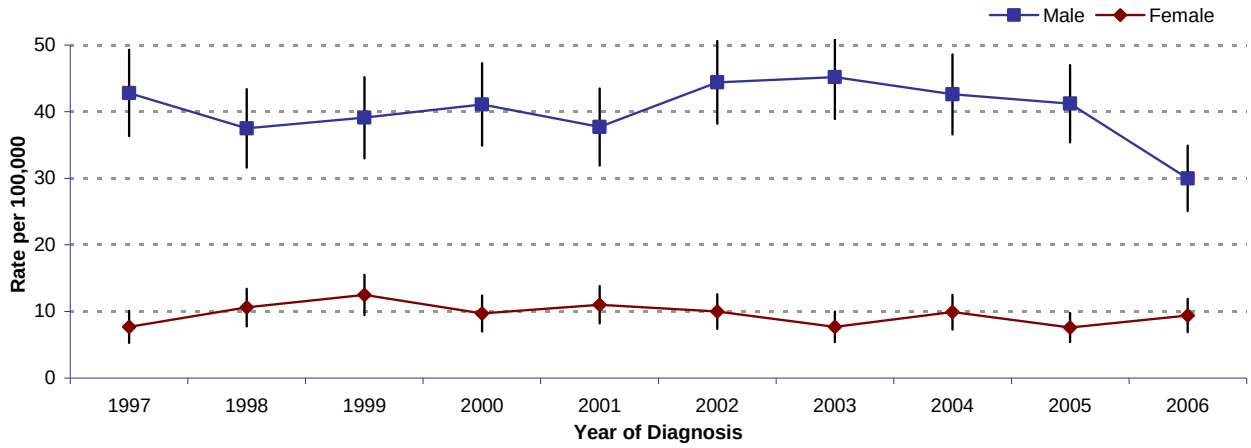
d Individual county rates and confidence intervals are shown in Appendix A.

Bladder

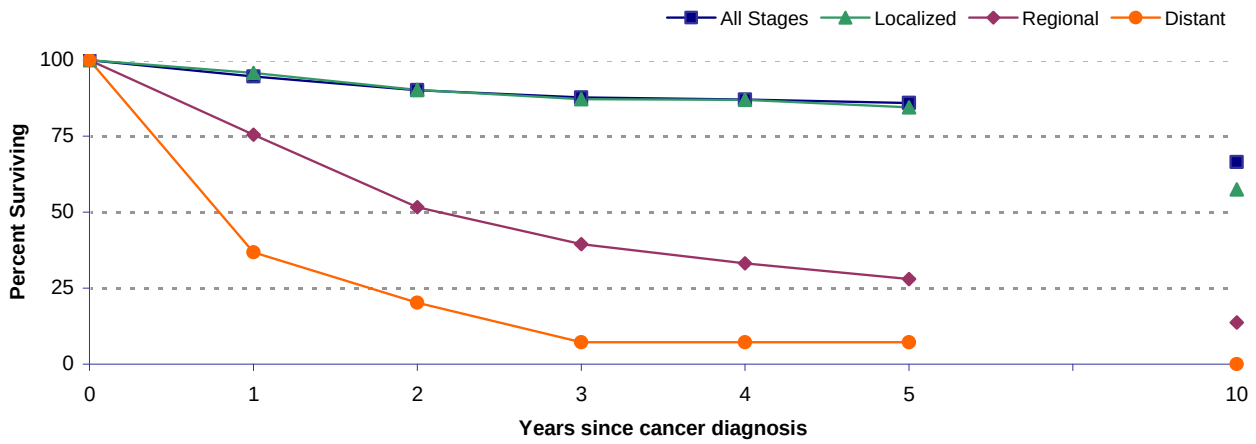
Age-Specific Incidence Rates
2002-2006



Ten Year Trend[e]
1997-2006



Relative Survival
1997-2006



e Confidence intervals (95%) are shown with vertical bar.

Brain & Other Nervous System

Incidence and Mortality Summary[g]

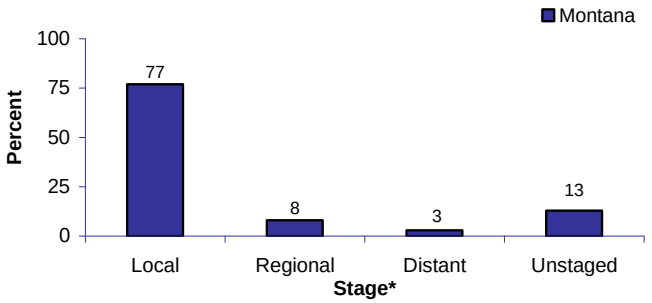
Incidence	Montana			U.S.		
	Male	Fem.	Total	Male	Fem.	Total
Incidence Rate[b]	9.3	5.9	7.5	7.8	5.6	6.6

	Montana Only		
No. of Cases:	Male	Female	Total
Invasive	223	152	375
In-Situ	0	0	0
Uncertain	19	20	39
Benign	104	211	315

Mortality	Montana			U.S.		
	Male	Fem.	Total	Male	Fem.	Total
Mortality Rate[b]	5.7	4.1	4.8	5.2	3.5	4.3

	Montana only		
No. of Deaths:	Male	Female	Total
Brain & Other NS	140	108	248

Stage at Diagnosis



* SEER data for stage at diagnosis are unavailable for Brain and CNS cancers.

Age-Adjusted Incidence Rates (per 100,000) by County[b,d]

Montana	7.5	Golden Valley	0.0	Powder River	23.9
Beaverhead	5.9	Granite	13.3	Powell	4.6
Big Horn	5.8	Hill	13.1	Prairie	0.0
Blaine	9.0	Jefferson	4.6	Ravalli	9.1
Broadwater	7.0	Judith Basin	0.0	Richland	8.8
Carbon	1.5	Lake	9.1	Roosevelt	8.8
Carter	0.0	Lewis & Clark	8.8	Rosebud	4.1
Cascade	7.5	Liberty	7.3	Sanders	9.1
Chouteau	5.6	Lincoln	5.7	Sheridan	12.8
Custer	11.6	McCone	20.1	Silver Bow	5.6
Daniels	13.2	Madison	0.0	Stillwater	5.0
Dawson	4.3	Meagher	44.1	Sweet Grass	9.6
Deer Lodge	16.4	Mineral	11.2	Teton	5.3
Fallon	7.7	Missoula	5.0	Toole	14.4
Fergus	11.8	Musselshell	6.5	Treasure	0.0
Flathead	8.6	Park	4.3	Valley	8.7
Gallatin	5.6	Petroleum	0.0	Wheatland	6.4
Garfield	11.8	Phillips	0.0	Wibaux	0.0
Glacier	12.7	Pondera	20.3	Yellowstone	8.1

Risk and Associated Factors

Age: For both males and females, there is a slight elevation in the incidence of brain tumors in childhood and the early teens, then a decline until the mid twenties. Incidence rates increase from the mid-twenties and peak around age 70. Although most cancers are rare in childhood, brain cancer is the second most common cancer among children after leukemia. Most childhood brain cancers occur in children under 10.

Sex: Most types of brain tumors are more common among males than females.

Race: Brain tumors are more common among white people than people of other races.

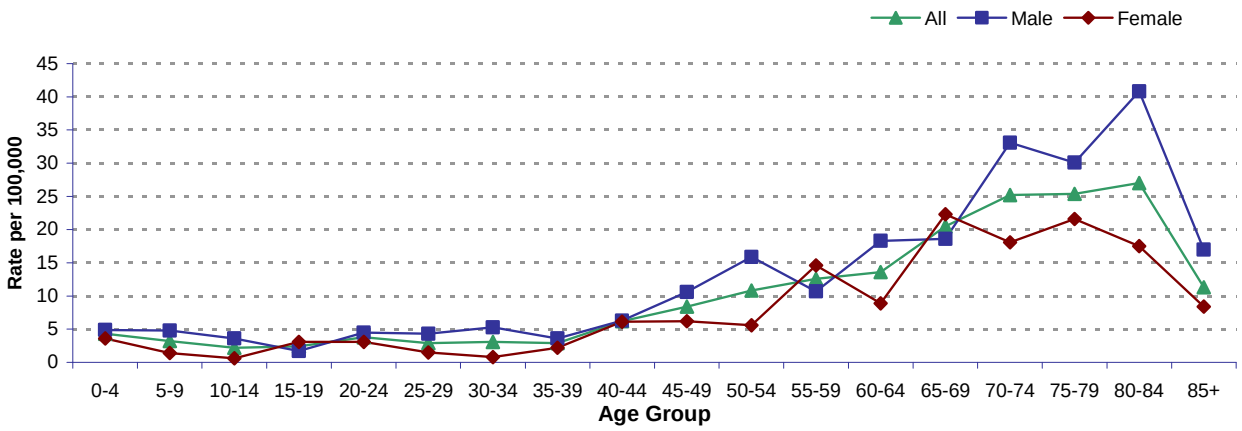
Environment: Exposure to radiation, formaldehyde, vinyl chloride, or acrylonitrile (from textile and plastic manufacturing) may increase the risk of brain cancer.

Family History: People with family members who have brain cancer are more likely to develop brain cancer themselves, but genetic predisposition accounts for only 5% of cases.

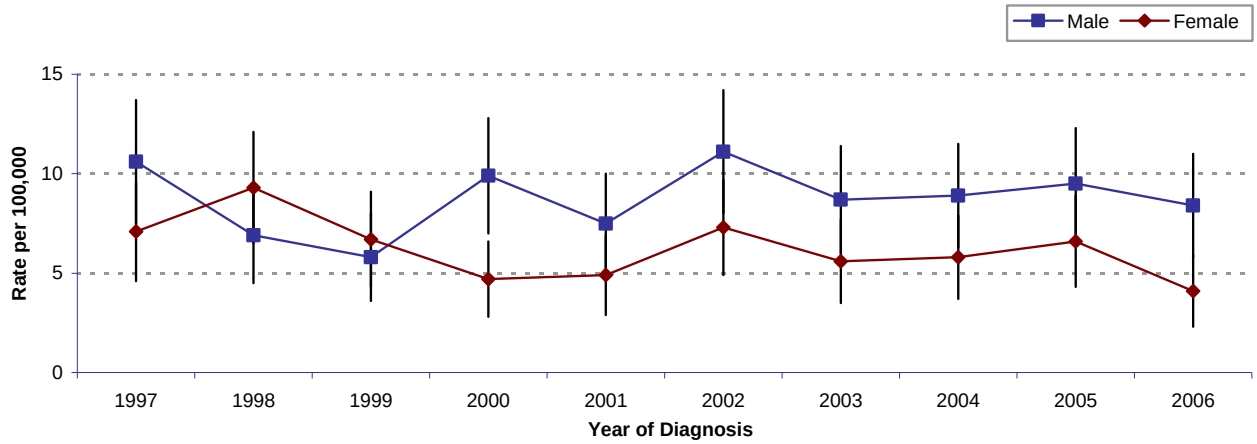
b Incidence and mortality rates are per 100,000 age-adjusted to the 2000 Standard Million Population. Montana age-adjusted rates are for 2002-2006; U.S. age-adjusted rates are for 2004 based on USCS.
d Individual county rates and confidence intervals are shown in Appendix A.
g Rates include invasive cases only.

Brain & Other Nervous System

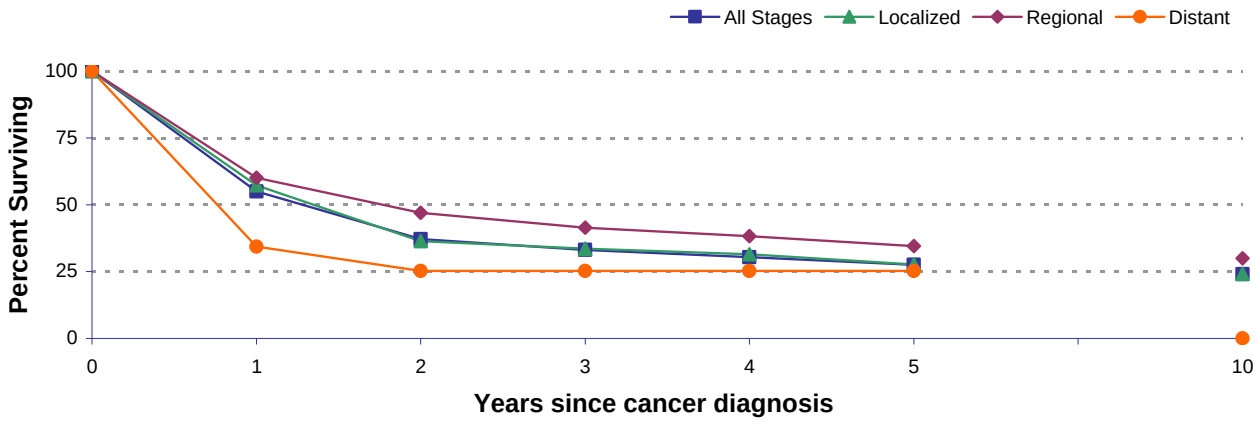
Age-Specific Incidence Rates
2002-2006



Ten-Year Trend[e]
1997-2006



Relative Survival
1997-2006



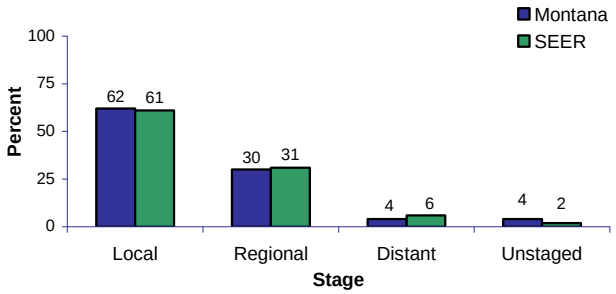
e Confidence intervals (95%) are shown with vertical bar.

Breast (female)

Incidence and Mortality Summary[g]

Incidence	Montana			U.S.		
	Male	Fem.	Total	Male	Fem.	Total
Incidence Rate[b]	-	119.2	-	-	117.7	-
	Montana Only					
No. of Cases:	Male		Female		Total	
Invasive	-		3,220		-	
In-Situ	-		780		-	
Uncertain	-		0		-	
Benign	-		1		-	
Mortality	Montana			U.S.		
	Male	Fem.	Total	Male	Fem.	Total
Mortality Rate[b]	-	22.9	-	-	24.4	-
	Montana Only					
No. of Deaths:	Male		Female		Total	
Breast	-		648		-	

Stage at Diagnosis[c]



Age-Adjusted Incidence Rates (per 100,000) by County[b,d]

Montana	119.2	Golden Valley	138.0	Powder River	62.0
Beaverhead	126.2	Granite	88.3	Powell	107.0
Big Horn	104.5	Hill	118.4	Prairie	107.3
Blaine	84.6	Jefferson	84.0	Ravalli	101.9
Broadwater	151.1	Judith Basin	48.4	Richland	103.2
Carbon	111.5	Lake	109.0	Roosevelt	164.8
Carter	102.3	Lewis & Clark	124.5	Rosebud	93.2
Cascade	116.2	Liberty	129.6	Sanders	116.7
Chouteau	131.6	Lincoln	118.8	Sheridan	102.9
Custer	162.0	McCone	161.4	Silver Bow	82.5
Daniels	96.0	Madison	64.2	Stillwater	142.4
Dawson	144.5	Meagher	119.4	Sweet Grass	99.3
Deer Lodge	82.3	Mineral	101.0	Teton	116.5
Fallon	40.2	Missoula	122.9	Toole	97.9
Fergus	138.4	Musselshell	68.5	Treasure	241.0
Flathead	142.6	Park	114.8	Valley	119.5
Gallatin	135.2	Petroleum	69.2	Wheatland	84.7
Garfield	55.5	Phillips	98.7	Wibaux	21.9
Glacier	157.8	Pondera	122.5	Yellowstone	121.4

Risk and Associated Factors

Age: Age is the most important risk factor for breast cancer. Incidence increases rapidly from age 20 through 50, then levels off slightly.

Race: Overall, breast cancer is more common in white women compared to women of other races, although it is more common in younger black women than younger white women.

Physical Activity: Women who are physically inactive throughout life appear to have an increased risk of breast cancer.

Obesity: Women who are obese after menopause have an increased risk of breast cancer.

Genetics: Breast cancer in a first-degree female relative is a risk factor for breast cancer. Between 5% and 10% of breast cancer has been attributed to specific genetic mutations, including the BRCA1 or BRCA2 genes. However, 90% or more of newly diagnosed cases of breast cancer occur in women who do not have a known family history of breast cancer and who do not have a recognized genetic mutation.

Family History: A women's risk increases if she has a history of breast cancer in her family, especially if her mother, sister or daughter had breast cancer before the age of 40.

Reproductive History: The risk of breast cancer is increased among women who experience menarche at an early age, women who experience menopause at a late age, and women who have never had children. These effects are believed to be mediated by estrogen. Early first full-term pregnancy, higher number of births, and breastfeeding reduce the risk for breast cancer.

b Incidence and mortality rates are per 100,000 age-adjusted to the 2000 Standard Million Population. Montana age-adjusted rates are for 2002-2006; U.S. age-adjusted rates are for 2004 based on USCS.

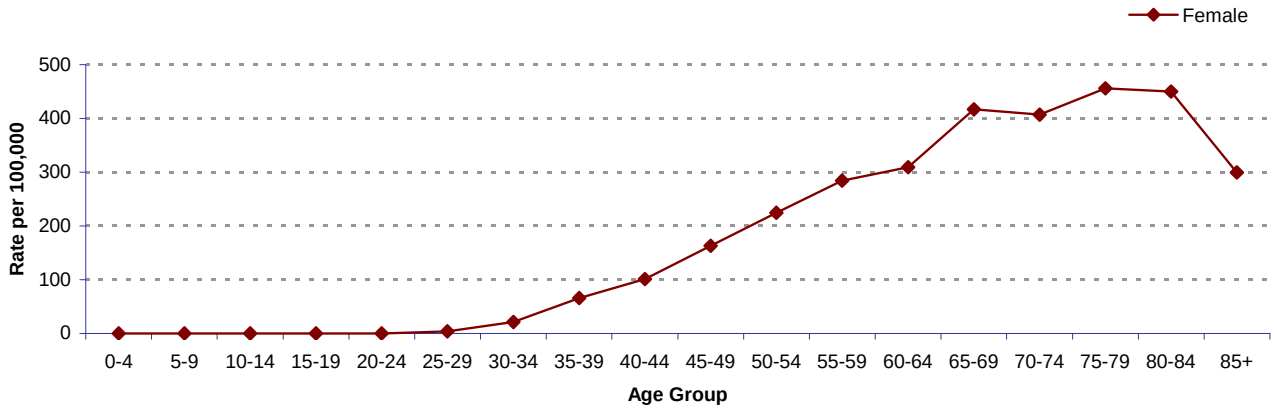
c Montana stage at diagnosis are for 2002-2006; SEER data for stage at diagnosis are 1996-2004.

d Individual county rates and confidence intervals are shown in Appendix A.

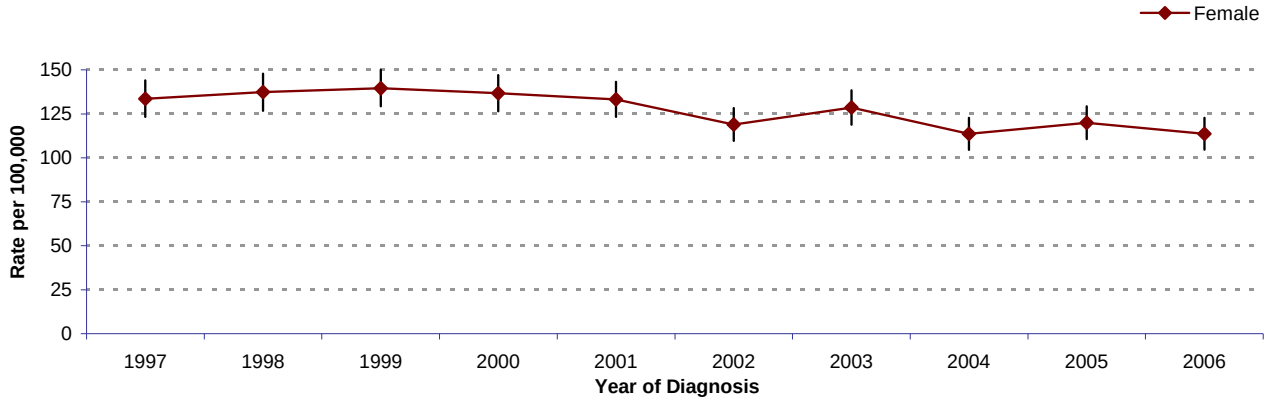
g Rates include invasive cases only.

Breast (female)

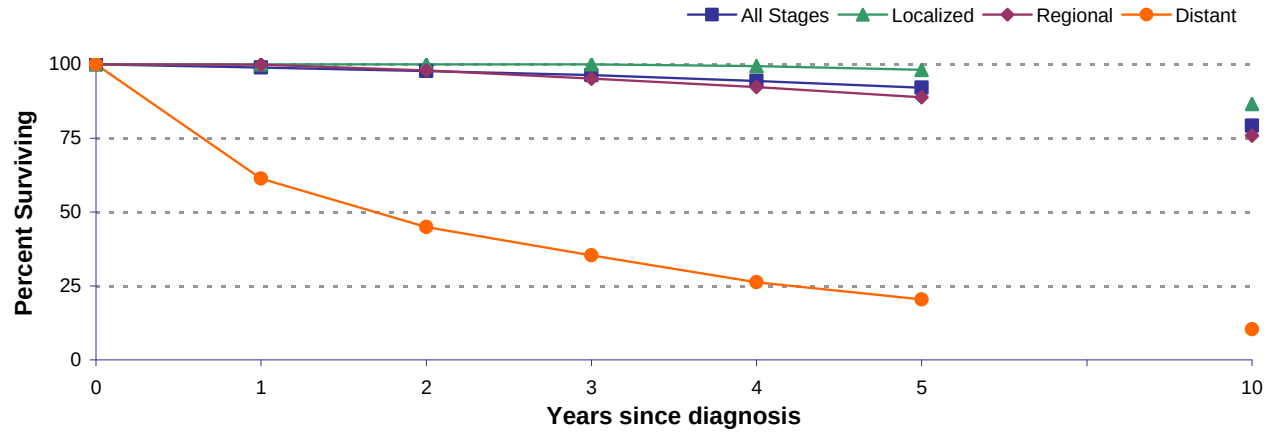
Age-Specific Incidence Rates
2002-2006



Ten Year Trend[e]
1997-2006



Relative Survival
1997-2006



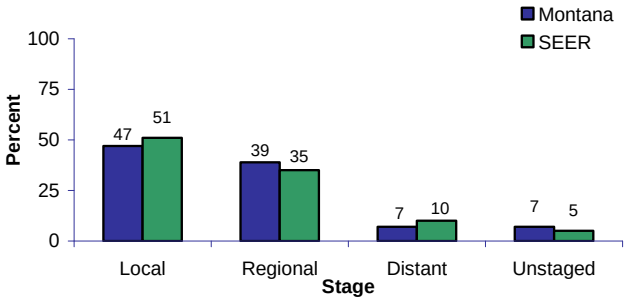
e Confidence intervals (95%) are shown with vertical bar.

Cervix

Incidence and Mortality Summary[g]

Incidence	Montana			U.S.		
	Male	Fem.	Total	Male	Fem.	Total
Incidence Rate[b]	-	6.0	-	-	7.9	-
	Montana Only					
No. of Cases:	Male		Female		Total	
Invasive	-		148		-	
In-Situ	-		1,018		-	
Uncertain	-		0		-	
Benign	-		0		-	
Mortality	Montana			U.S.		
	Male	Fem.	Total	Male	Fem.	Total
Mortality Rate[b]	-	1.9	-	-	2.4	-
	Montana Only					
No. of Deaths:	Male		Female		Total	
Cervix	-		52		-	

Stage at Diagnosis[c]



Age-Adjusted Incidence Rates (per 100,000) by County[b,d]

Montana	6.0	Golden Valley	0.0	Powder River	0.0
Beaverhead	0.0	Granite	12.7	Powell	6.8
Big Horn	9.4	Hill	8.4	Prairie	0.0
Blaine	5.0	Jefferson	8.9	Ravalli	3.1
Broadwater	6.5	Judith Basin	0.0	Richland	6.1
Carbon	8.8	Lake	3.4	Roosevelt	7.2
Carter	23.6	Lewis & Clark	5.4	Rosebud	3.2
Cascade	9.2	Liberty	0.0	Sanders	2.4
Chouteau	0.0	Lincoln	4.9	Sheridan	0.0
Custer	5.8	McCone	0.0	Silver Bow	1.6
Daniels	24.3	Madison	3.8	Stillwater	14.5
Dawson	0.0	Meagher	0.0	Sweet Grass	0.0
Deer Lodge	6.6	Mineral	9.2	Teton	24.3
Fallon	0.0	Missoula	4.4	Toole	0.0
Fergus	1.8	Musselshell	11.0	Treasure	0.0
Flathead	7.5	Park	10.0	Valley	7.8
Gallatin	2.7	Petroleum	0.0	Wheatland	46.1
Garfield	0.0	Phillips	0.0	Wibaux	109.3
Glacier	0.0	Pondera	34.9	Yellowstone	6.5

Risk and Associated Factors

Age: Invasive cervical cancer occurs most often in women over 40 but precursor lesions may occur at younger ages. Regular cytological screening with the Papanicolau (Pap) test has reduced the incidence of invasive cervical cancer and increased the discovery and treatment of precancerous lesions among younger women.

Race: Hispanic women have the highest rates of cervical cancer followed by African Americans, Asians, whites, and American Indians.

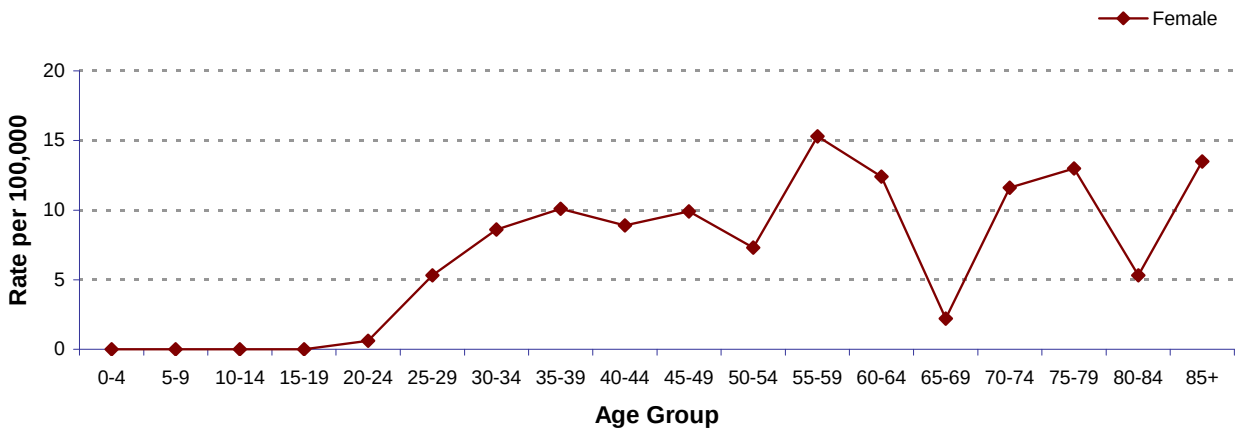
Human papillomaviruses (HPVs): HPV has emerged as a necessary but not sufficient risk factor for cervical cancer. HPV infections are very common but more than 90% of such infections spontaneously disappear with no apparent ill-effects. A small proportion of women develop persistent infections that confer increased risk of cervical cancer, but additional risk factors seem to be required for invasive cancer to develop.

Other Factors: Cofactors that appear to act together with persistent HPV infection to increase the risk of cervical cancer include the number of lifetime sexual partners, prolonged (10 or more years) use of oral contraceptives, high parity, and cigarette smoking.

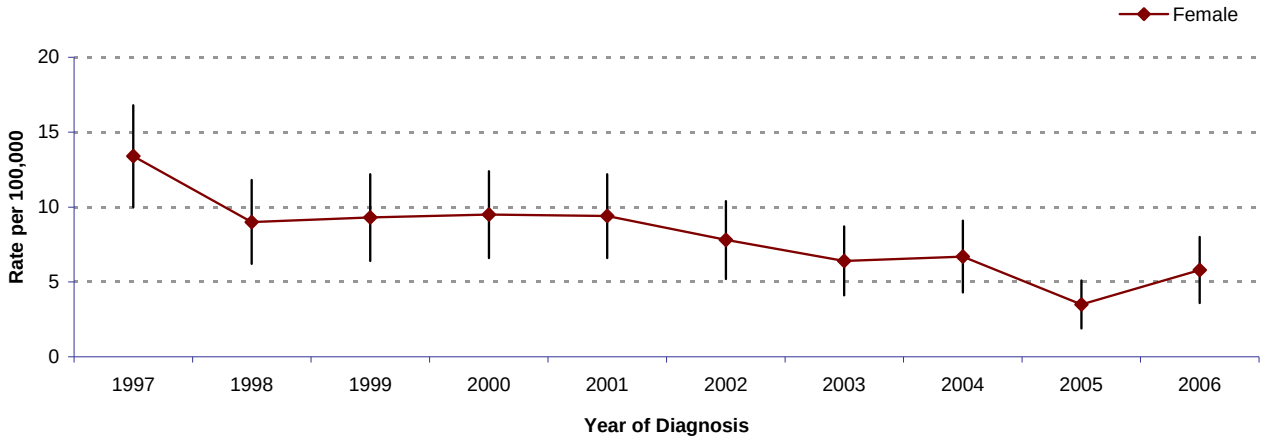
b Incidence and mortality rates are per 100,000 age-adjusted to the 2000 Standard Million Population. Montana age-adjusted rates are for 2002-2006; U.S. age-adjusted rates are for 2004 based on USCS.
c Montana stage at diagnosis are for 2002-2006; SEER data for stage at diagnosis are 1996-2004.
d Individual county rates and confidence intervals are shown in Appendix A.
g Rates include invasive cases only.

Cervix

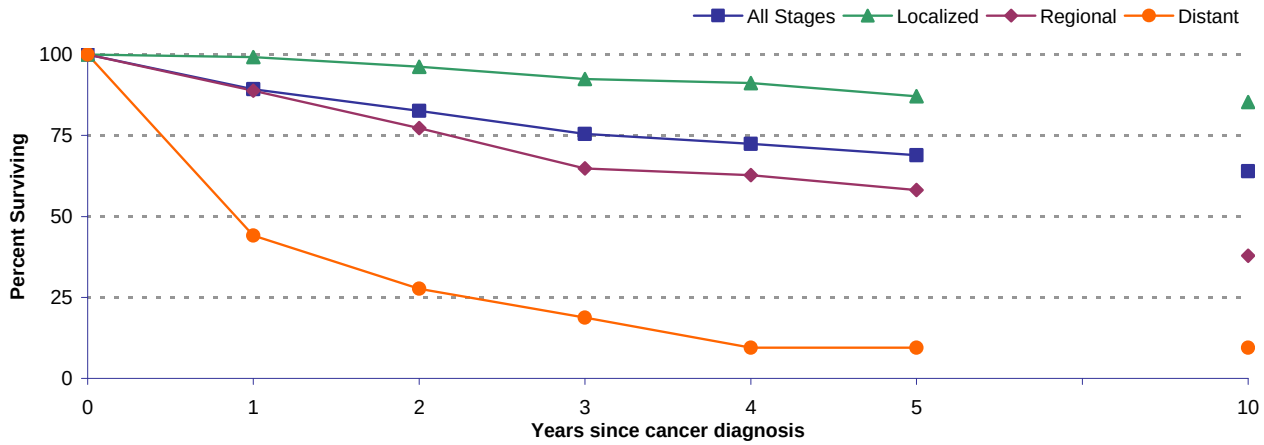
Age-Specific Incidence Rates
2002-2006



Ten Year Trend[e]
1997-2006



Relative Survival
1997-2006



e Confidence intervals (95%) are shown with vertical bar.

Colon & Rectum

Incidence and Mortality Summary[g]

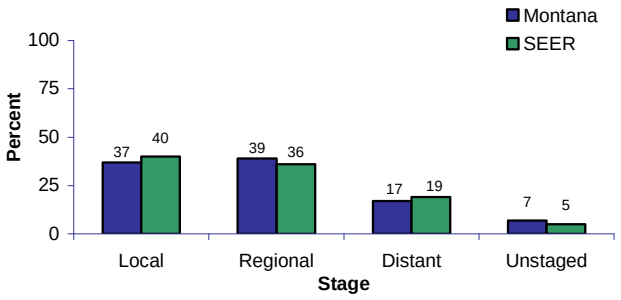
Incidence	Montana			U.S.		
	Male	Fem.	Total	Male	Fem.	Total
Incidence Rate[b]	52.5	40.2	45.7	58.2	42.7	49.5

	Montana		U.S.
No. of Cases:	Male	Female	Total
Invasive	1,236	1,138	2,374
In-Situ	57	32	89
Uncertain	10	13	23
Benign	0	0	0

Mortality	Montana			U.S.		
	Male	Fem.	Total	Male	Fem.	Total
Mortality Rate[b]	19.8	14.5	16.8	21.6	15.2	17.9

	Montana		U.S.
No. of Deaths:	Male	Female	Total
Colon & Rectum	454	428	882

Stage at Diagnosis[c]



Age-Adjusted Incidence Rates (per 100,000) by County[b,d]

Montana	45.7	Golden Valley	37.7	Powder River	15.5
Beaverhead	29.7	Granite	21.8	Powell	25.8
Big Horn	42.8	Hill	51.8	Prairie	127.9
Blaine	39.5	Jefferson	37.2	Ravalli	34.0
Broadwater	49.1	Judith Basin	41.9	Richland	52.3
Carbon	46.4	Lake	49.2	Roosevelt	52.6
Carter	102.4	Lewis & Clark	44.5	Rosebud	113.2
Cascade	41.7	Liberty	62.5	Sanders	47.9
Chouteau	62.7	Lincoln	43.7	Sheridan	42.8
Custer	67.6	McCone	101.3	Silver Bow	41.0
Daniels	70.0	Madison	38.6	Stillwater	47.8
Dawson	57.4	Meagher	40.9	Sweet Grass	14.9
Deer Lodge	48.6	Mineral	52.7	Teton	46.5
Fallon	41.6	Missoula	40.8	Toole	58.1
Fergus	58.4	Musselshell	47.0	Treasure	101.9
Flathead	48.2	Park	40.1	Valley	44.0
Gallatin	30.8	Petroleum	60.3	Wheatland	55.1
Garfield	57.3	Phillips	62.1	Wibaux	83.3
Glacier	52.4	Pondera	25.3	Yellowstone	51.3

Risk and Associated Factors

Age: The incidence of colorectal cancer begins to increase around age 35 but increases most rapidly after age 50 and peaks after age 70. Ninety percent of all colorectal cancers are diagnosed after age 50.

Sex: Males are diagnosed with colorectal cancer slightly more than females.

Race: African Americans are diagnosed with colorectal cancer slightly more than other races.

Diet: A diet high in fat and low in low in fruits and vegetables may increase the risk of colorectal cancer.

Smoking: People who smoke are more likely to develop polyps and colorectal cancer.

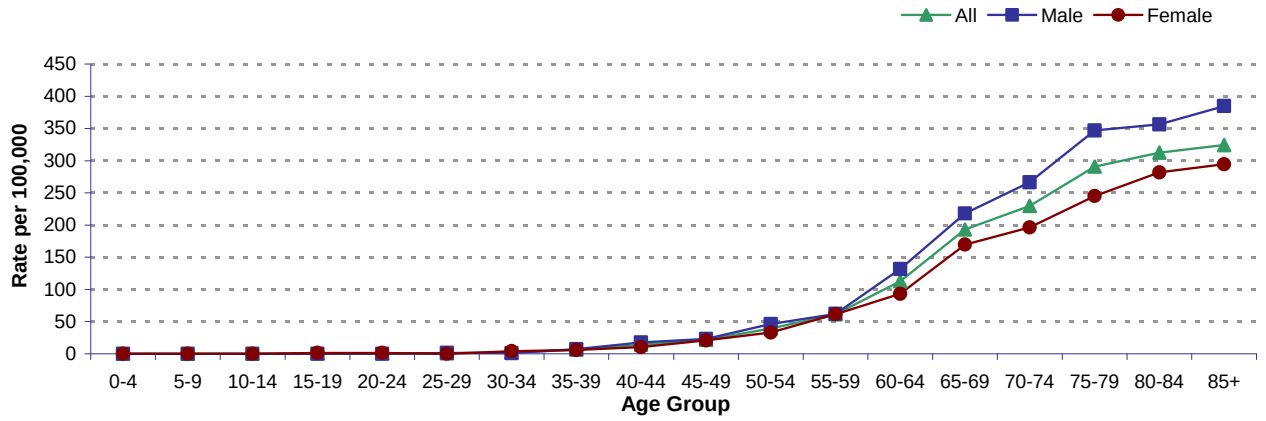
Polyps: Polyps, or growths on the inner wall of the colon or rectum, are common in people over 50. Most are benign, but some polyps can develop into cancer.

Genetics: People who have a parent or sibling with colorectal cancer are more likely to develop colorectal cancer themselves. Changes in specific genes, such as the hereditary nonpolyposis colon cancer (HNPCC) gene or the adenomatous polyposis controller (APC) gene, increase the risk of colorectal cancer. Genetic predisposition accounts for a small proportion of cases of colon cancer.

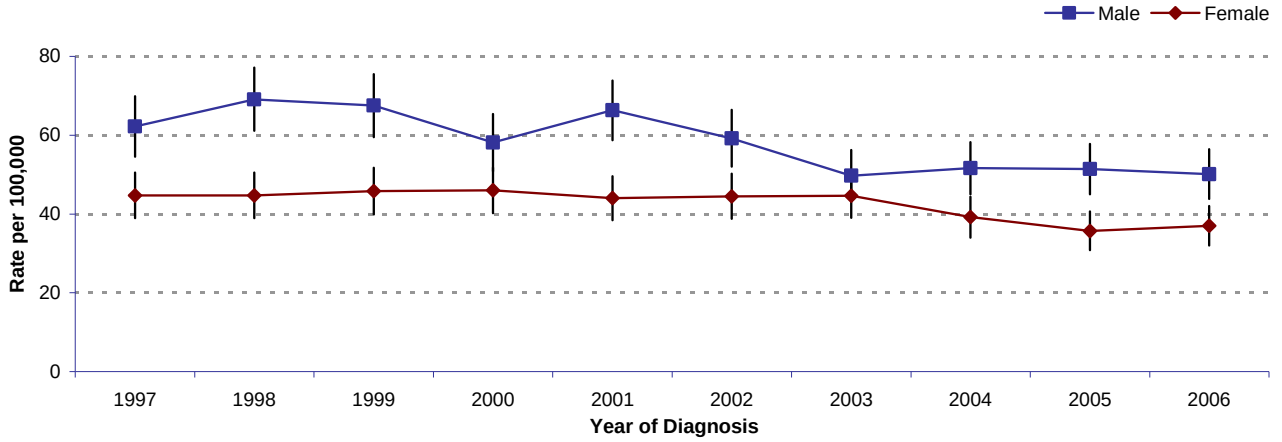
b Incidence and mortality rates are per 100,000 age-adjusted to the 2000 Standard Million Population. Montana age-adjusted rates are for 2002-2006; U.S. age-adjusted rates are for 2004 based on USCS.
c Montana stage at diagnosis are for 2002-2006; SEER data for stage at diagnosis are 1996-2004.
d Individual county rates and confidence intervals are shown in Appendix A.
g Rates include invasive cases only.

Colon & Rectum

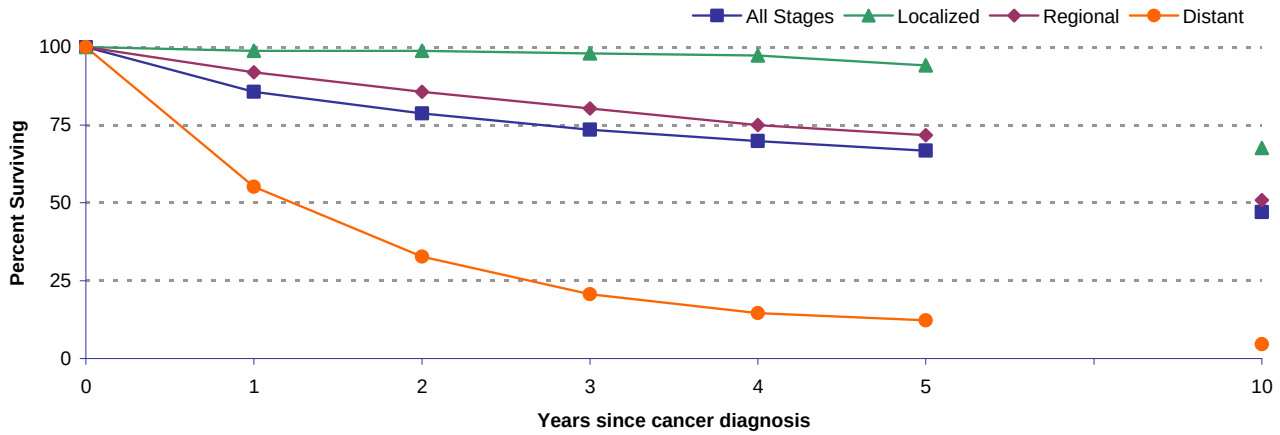
Age-Specific Incidence Rates
2002-2006



Ten Year Trend[e]
1997-2006



Relative Survival
1997-2006



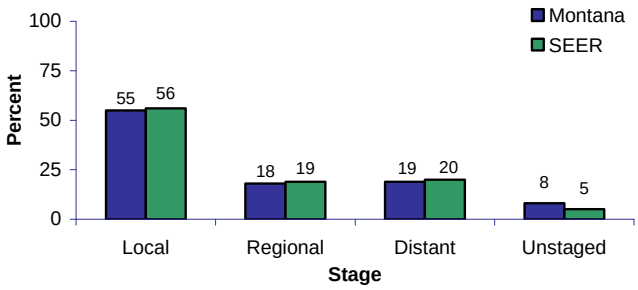
e Confidence intervals (95%) are shown with vertical bar.

Kidney & Renal Pelvis

Incidence and Mortality Summary[g]

Incidence	Montana			U.S.		
	Male	Fem.	Total	Male	Fem.	Total
Incidence Rate[b]	16.7	8.6	12.4	19.1	10.0	14.1
	Montana Only					
No. of Cases:	Male		Female		Total	
Invasive	402		231		633	
In-Situ	7		1		8	
Uncertain	0		0		0	
Benign	0		0		0	
Mortality	Montana			U.S.		
	Male	Fem.	Total	Male	Fem.	Total
Mortality Rate[b]	6.4	2.8	4.3	5.9	2.7	4.1
	Montana Only					
No. of Deaths:	Male		Female		Total	
Kidney & RP	148		79		227	

Stage at Diagnosis[c]



Age-Adjusted Incidence Rates (per 100,000) by County[b,d]

Montana	12.4	Golden Valley	13.7	Powder River	0.0
Beaverhead	9.4	Granite	0.0	Powell	11.8
Big Horn	15.2	Hill	25.6	Prairie	12.5
Blaine	8.9	Jefferson	8.2	Ravalli	9.3
Broadwater	8.7	Judith Basin	19.6	Richland	4.1
Carbon	9.7	Lake	13.1	Roosevelt	21.6
Carter	0.0	Lewis & Clark	11.1	Rosebud	13.8
Cascade	12.7	Liberty	0.0	Sanders	10.0
Chouteau	15.5	Lincoln	11.7	Sheridan	15.9
Custer	8.4	McCone	7.2	Silver Bow	9.4
Daniels	4.1	Madison	18.6	Stillwater	7.0
Dawson	10.5	Meagher	12.3	Sweet Grass	6.8
Deer Lodge	19.8	Mineral	18.9	Teton	4.0
Fallon	17.8	Missoula	13.5	Toole	9.5
Fergus	16.8	Musselshell	9.0	Treasure	0.0
Flathead	14.1	Park	18.7	Valley	28.1
Gallatin	9.3	Petroleum	0.0	Wheatland	21.2
Garfield	31.3	Phillips	0.0	Wibaux	28.3
Glacier	9.9	Pondera	15.6	Yellowstone	12.6

Risk and Associated Factors

Age: Most people with kidney cancer are over the age of 50. One rare form of kidney cancer, called Wilms' tumor or nephroblastoma, is found primarily among children.

Sex: Men are twice as likely as women to be diagnosed with kidney cancer.

Race: African Americans are diagnosed with kidney cancer slightly more often than other races.

Lifestyle: People who are obese or who have high blood pressure have a greater risk of developing kidney cancer.

Smoking: Cigarette smokers are twice as likely to develop kidney cancer as nonsmokers.

Occupation: Iron and steel workers have a higher risk of developing kidney cancer, as are workers exposed to asbestos or cadmium.

b Incidence and mortality rates are per 100,000 age-adjusted to the 2000 Standard Million Population. Montana age-adjusted rates are for 2002-2006; U.S. age-adjusted rates are for 2004 based on USCS.

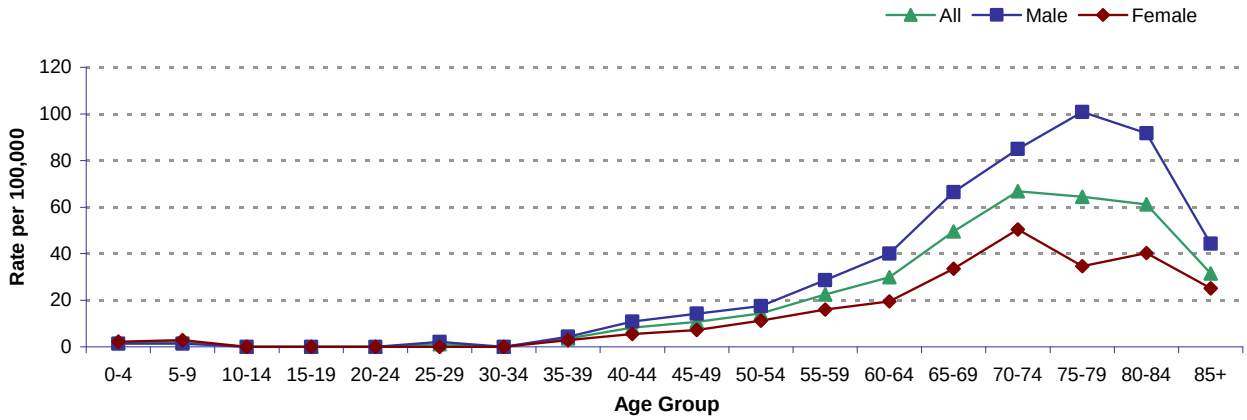
c Montana stage at diagnosis are for 2002-2006; SEER data for stage at diagnosis are 1996-2004.

d Individual county rates and confidence intervals are shown in Appendix A.

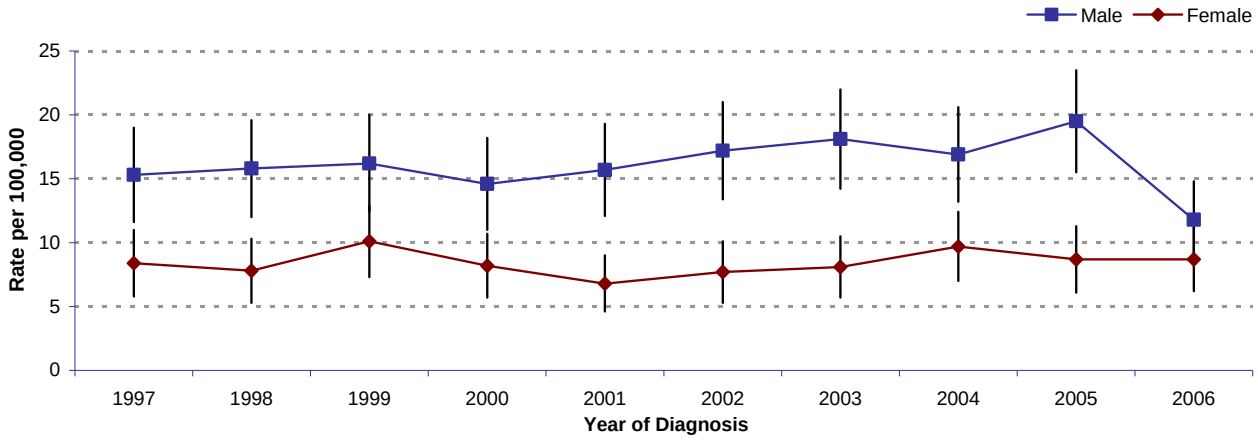
g Rates include invasive cases only.

Kidney & Renal Pelvis

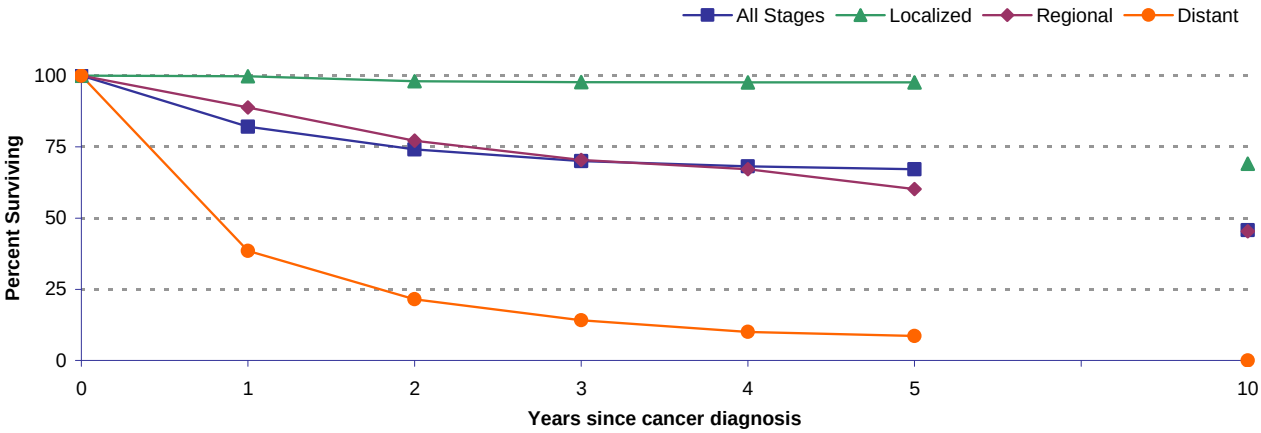
Age-Specific Incidence Rates
2002-2006



Ten Year Trend[e]
1997-2006



Relative Survival
1997-2006



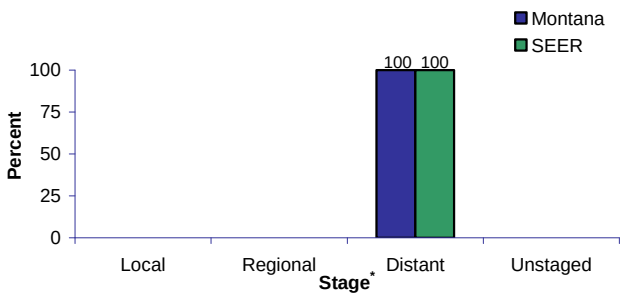
e Confidence intervals (95%) are shown with vertical bar.

Leukemia

Incidence and Mortality Summary[g]

Incidence	Montana			U.S.		
	Male	Fem.	Total	Male	Fem.	Total
Incidence Rate[b]	17.0	10.4	13.3	15.2	9.1	11.7
	Montana Only					
No. of Cases:	Male		Female		Total	
Invasive	389		280		669	
In-Situ	0		0		0	
Uncertain	0		0		0	
Benign	0		0		0	
Mortality	Montana			U.S.		
	Male	Fem.	Total	Male	Fem.	Total
Mortality Rate[b]	10.0	5.5	7.4	9.7	5.5	7.2
	Montana Only					
No. of Deaths:	Male		Female		Total	
Leukemia	224		162		386	

Stage at Diagnosis[c]



* Leukemia is a systemic disease and is always distant at diagnosis.

Age-Adjusted Incidence Rates (per 100,000) by County[b,d]

Montana	13.3	Golden Valley	10.8	Powder River	0.0
Beaverhead	8.6	Granite	21.6	Powell	18.8
Big Horn	11.7	Hill	18.7	Prairie	20.7
Blaine	9.8	Jefferson	12.0	Ravalli	14.6
Broadwater	19.0	Judith Basin	45.2	Richland	19.3
Carbon	21.9	Lake	13.8	Roosevelt	13.3
Carter	0.0	Lewis & Clark	13.2	Rosebud	10.7
Cascade	6.9	Liberty	25.2	Sanders	19.0
Chouteau	12.4	Lincoln	10.1	Sheridan	15.5
Custer	15.3	McCone	7.2	Silver Bow	11.7
Daniels	4.1	Madison	3.8	Stillwater	3.8
Dawson	16.4	Meagher	5.8	Sweet Grass	16.8
Deer Lodge	7.4	Mineral	8.3	Teton	11.5
Fallon	14.0	Missoula	15.3	Toole	18.0
Fergus	10.0	Musselshell	14.5	Treasure	0.0
Flathead	11.5	Park	9.9	Valley	20.7
Gallatin	9.5	Petroleum	22.8	Wheatland	21.3
Garfield	17.5	Phillips	27.3	Wibaux	11.6
Glacier	15.3	Pondera	13.4	Yellowstone	16.9

Risk and Associated Factors

Leukemia is a general term for cancers of the tissues in the bone marrow or lymph nodes that produce red or white blood cells, respectively. There are several acute and chronic forms of both myeloid (bone marrow) and lymphoid leukemias, each with different risk factors. Acute myeloid leukemias account for about 28% of leukemia in the US, chronic myeloid for 14%, acute lymphoid for 11%, and chronic lymphoid for 32%. The remaining 15% of leukemias are attributed to a variety of rare subtypes. Age patterns are complex and vary with type of leukemia.

Sex: Males are at greater risk for all forms of leukemia than females.

Race: The incidence of acute myeloid and acute lymphocytic leukemia is greater in whites than African Americans, while the incidence of chronic myeloid leukemia is greater in African Americans than whites.

Environment: The incidence rates of acute myeloid, chronic myeloid, and acute lymphocytic leukemias were elevated among atomic bomb survivors and are elevated among individuals receiving therapeutic radiation treatment and among those with occupational radiation exposure. Chronic lymphocytic leukemia is not associated with radiation exposure. Exposure to high levels of benzene may increase the risk of leukemia.

Genetics: There are a number of genetic conditions and syndromes that predispose individuals to developing leukemia but these account for fewer than 10% of all cases.

Parental influences on children's risk: In spite of many investigations, no solid evidence exists that parental lifestyles or occupational exposures increase the risk of childhood leukemias.

b Incidence and mortality rates are per 100,000 age-adjusted to the 2000 Standard Million Population. Montana age-adjusted rates are for 2002-2006; U.S. age-adjusted rates are for 2004 based on USCS.

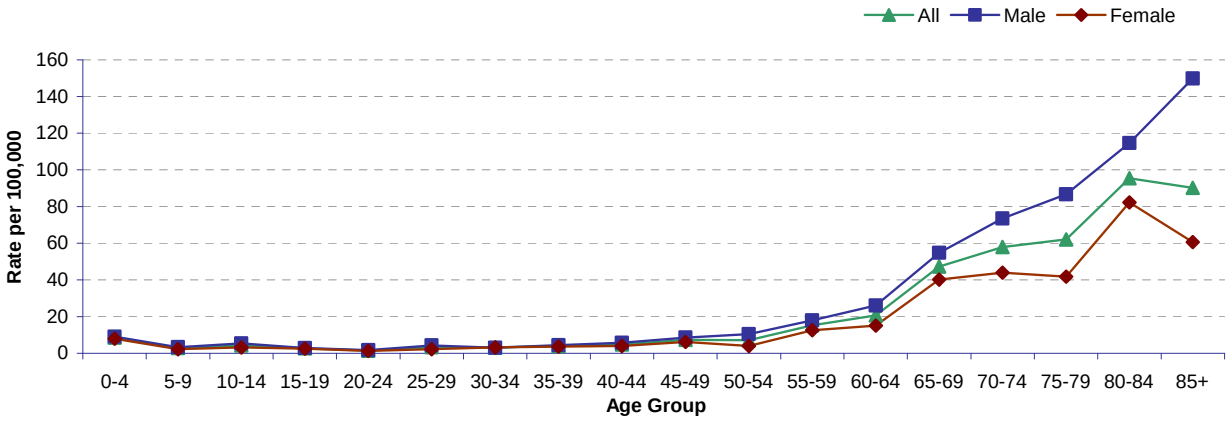
c Montana stage at diagnosis are for 2002-2006; SEER data for stage at diagnosis are 1996-2004.

d Individual county rates and confidence intervals are shown in Appendix A.

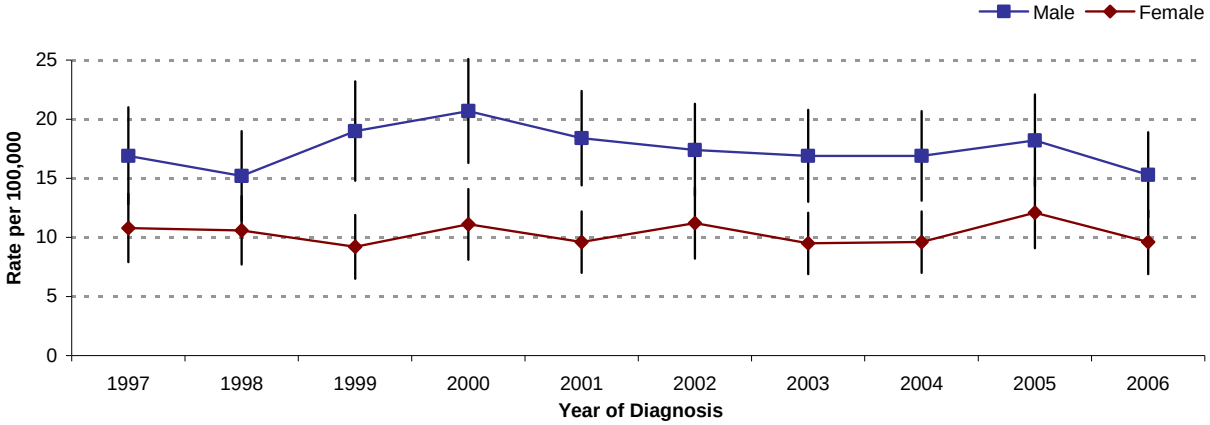
g Rates include invasive cases only.

Leukemia

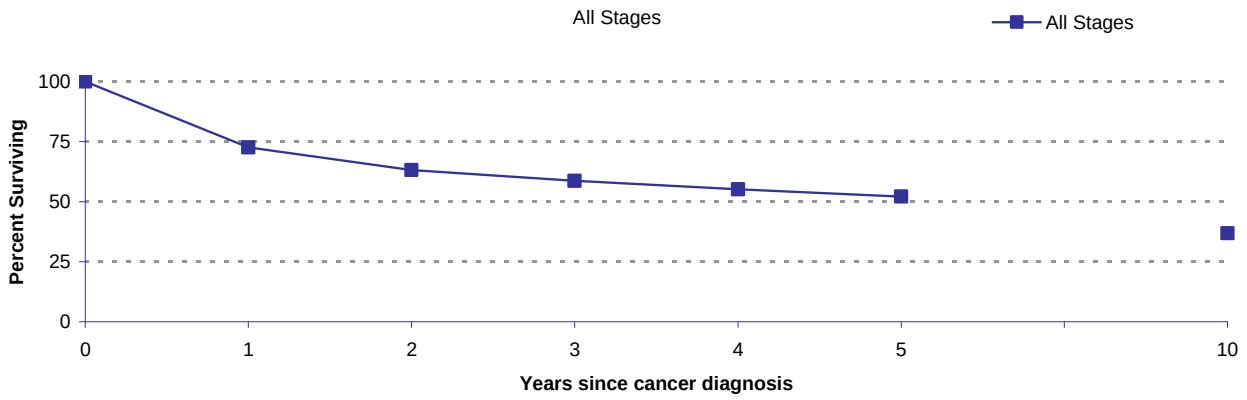
Age-Specific Incidence Rates
2002-2006



Ten Year Trend[e]
1997-2006



Relative Survival
1997-2006



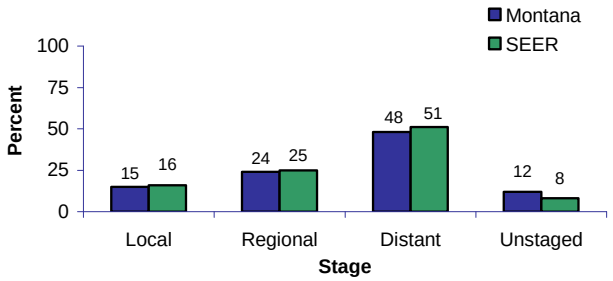
e Confidence intervals (95%) are shown with vertical bar.

Lung

Incidence and Mortality Summary[g]

Incidence	Montana			U.S.		
	Male	Fem.	Total	Male	Fem.	Total
Incidence Rate[b]	74.9	57.0	64.7	85.3	54.2	67.4
	Montana Only					
No. of Cases:	Male		Female		Total	
Invasive	1,757		1,569		3,326	
In-Situ	4		0		4	
Uncertain	1		0		1	
Benign	1		0		1	
Mortality	Montana			U.S.		
	Male	Fem.	Total	Male	Fem.	Total
Mortality Rate[b]	61.7	42.9	51.0	70.3	40.9	53.3
	Montana Only					
No. of Deaths:	Male		Female		Total	
Lung	1,434		1,201		2,635	

Stage at Diagnosis[c]



Age-Adjusted Incidence Rates (per 100,000) by County[b,d]

Montana	64.7	Golden Valley	127.4	Powder River	45.3
Beaverhead	52.8	Granite	43.6	Powell	86.1
Big Horn	55.9	Hill	74.3	Prairie	70.7
Blaine	56.5	Jefferson	65.9	Ravalli	53.1
Broadwater	93.1	Judith Basin	78.8	Richland	68.4
Carbon	53.3	Lake	59.8	Roosevelt	62.2
Carter	22.5	Lewis & Clark	70.3	Rosebud	64.7
Cascade	72.2	Liberty	52.7	Sanders	61.5
Chouteau	65.9	Lincoln	79.9	Sheridan	52.2
Custer	82.0	McCone	13.3	Silver Bow	61.0
Daniels	88.4	Madison	47.9	Stillwater	58.9
Dawson	84.7	Meagher	84.4	Sweet Grass	30.5
Deer Lodge	64.2	Mineral	98.2	Teton	53.4
Fallon	65.7	Missoula	62.3	Toole	61.4
Fergus	55.1	Musselshell	111.2	Treasure	187.9
Flathead	64.3	Park	55.3	Valley	51.0
Gallatin	46.6	Petroleum	36.1	Wheatland	35.7
Garfield	55.6	Phillips	96.3	Wibaux	0.0
Glacier	67.4	Pondera	68.5	Yellowstone	71.7

Risk and Associated Factors

Lung cancer is the most commonly diagnosed cancer worldwide and the most common cause of cancer death. It is almost entirely preventable because nearly all cases can be attributed to avoidable risk factors.

Smoking and Exposure to Secondhand Smoke: 90% of all cases of lung cancer are attributable to cigarette smoking. The remaining 10% is attributable to exposure to second hand smoke or radon.

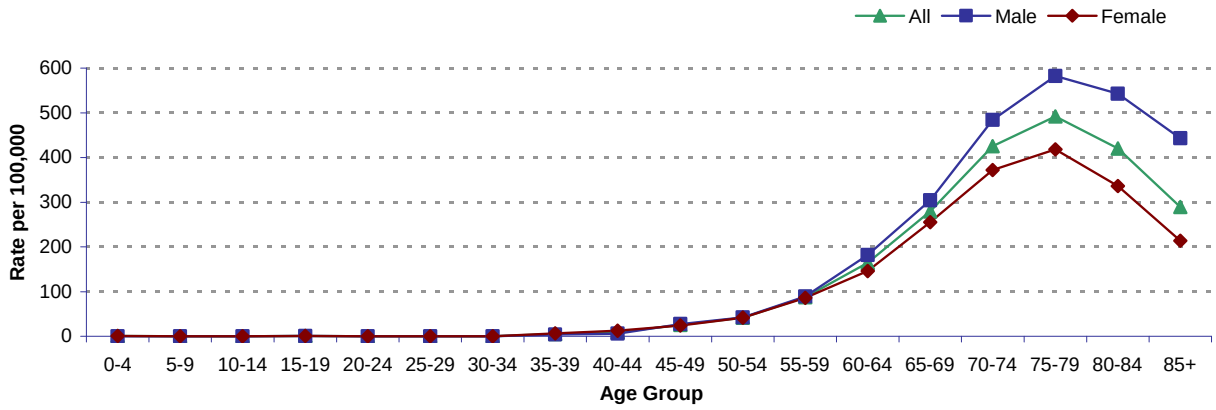
Occupation: People exposed to asbestos are at increased risk of developing lung cancer. Those who smoke and are exposed to asbestos are at even greater risk.

Environment: Exposure to radon increases the risk of developing lung cancer. People who smoke and are exposed to radon are at even greater risk. Some regions have high levels of naturally occurring radon which may enter homes. Simple home test kits are available.

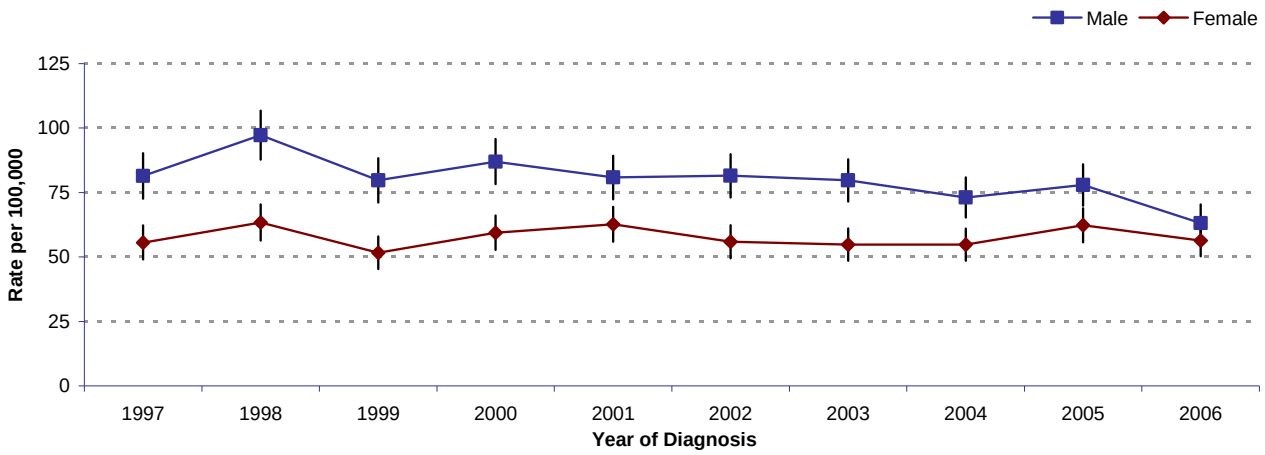
b Incidence and mortality rates are per 100,000 age-adjusted to the 2000 Standard Million Population. Montana age-adjusted rates are for 2002-2006; U.S. age-adjusted rates are for 2004 based on USCS.
c Montana stage at diagnosis are for 2002-2006; SEER data for stage at diagnosis are 1996-2004.
d Individual county rates and confidence intervals are shown in Appendix A.
g Rates include invasive cases only.

Lung

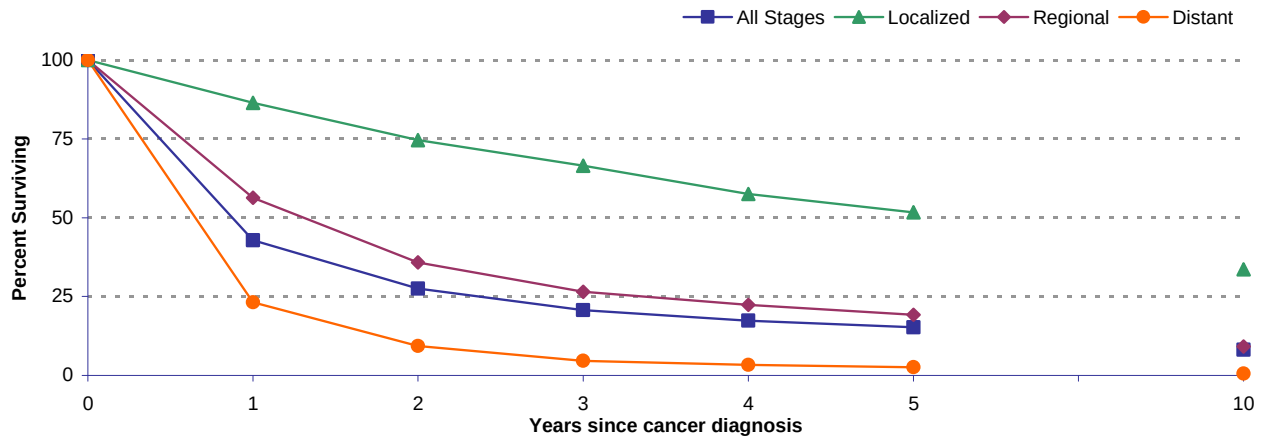
Age-Specific Incidence Rates
2002-2006



Ten Year Trend[e]
1997-2006



Relative Survival
1997-2006



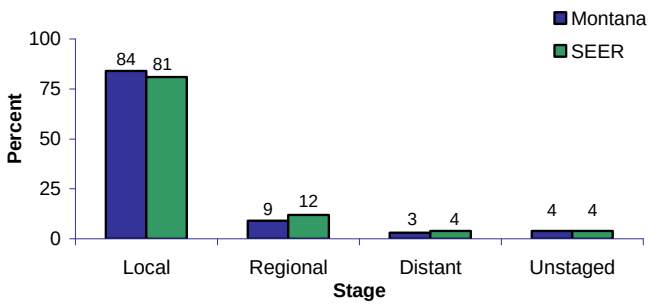
e Confidence intervals (95%) are shown with vertical bar.

Melanoma of the Skin

Incidence and Mortality Summary[g]

Incidence	Montana			U.S.		
	Male	Fem.	Total	Male	Fem.	Total
Incidence Rate[b]	19.0	15.2	16.7	21.5	14.0	17.1
	Montana Only					
No. of Cases:	Male		Female		Total	
Invasive	452		383		835	
In-Situ	241		197		438	
Uncertain	0		0		0	
Benign	0		0		0	
Mortality	Montana			U.S.		
	Male	Fem.	Total	Male	Fem.	Total
Mortality Rate[b]	3.5	2.2	2.8	3.9	1.7	2.7
	Montana Only					
No. of Deaths:	Male		Female		Total	
Melanoma	83		62		145	

Stage at Diagnosis[c]



Age-Adjusted Incidence Rates (per 100,000) by County[b,d]

Montana	16.7	Golden Valley	10.8	Powder River	26.2
Beaverhead	20.7	Granite	33.4	Powell	12.6
Big Horn	3.3	Hill	7.5	Prairie	25.6
Blaine	5.5	Jefferson	1.1	Ravalli	22.4
Broadwater	7.0	Judith Basin	9.5	Richland	9.8
Carbon	37.4	Lake	13.1	Roosevelt	15.8
Carter	0.0	Lewis & Clark	12.9	Rosebud	10.5
Cascade	12.2	Liberty	21.4	Sanders	20.8
Chouteau	9.8	Lincoln	7.2	Sheridan	6.8
Custer	13.8	McCone	0.0	Silver Bow	16.1
Daniels	17.5	Madison	10.8	Stillwater	21.4
Dawson	29.3	Meagher	0.0	Sweet Grass	17.2
Deer Lodge	13.1	Mineral	7.2	Teton	4.5
Fallon	12.4	Missoula	22.6	Toole	12.9
Fergus	16.7	Musselshell	13.9	Treasure	0.0
Flathead	19.9	Park	10.4	Valley	9.0
Gallatin	18.5	Petroleum	0.0	Wheatland	13.8
Garfield	0.0	Phillips	12.2	Wibaux	17.8
Glacier	3.4	Pondera	14.3	Yellowstone	23.6

Risk and Associated Factors

Environment: Prolonged exposure to ultra-violet radiation (UV) from the sun or sunlamps and tanning beds increases the risk of melanoma.

Genetics: People with fair skin who burn or freckle easily are at increased risk of developing melanoma. People with many (more than 50) moles or with abnormal moles, called dysplastic nevi, have an increased risk to develop melanoma.

Sunburn: People who have had at least one severe, blistering sunburn early in life are at increased risk for developing melanoma.

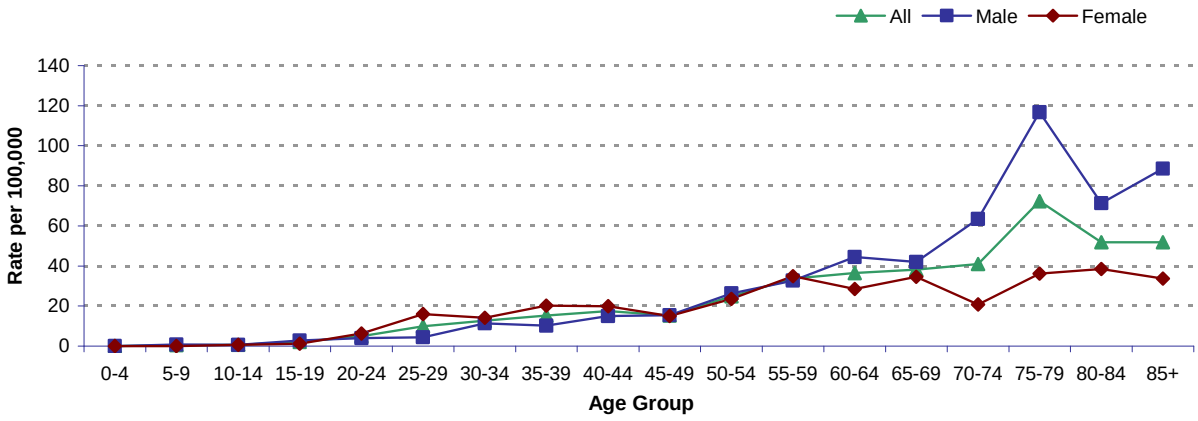
Family history: A positive family history in two or more first degree relatives is associated with an increased risk of developing melanoma.

To reduce the risk of melanoma, keep out of the sun in the middle of the day. If you must go out, wear long sleeves, a hat, and sunscreen.

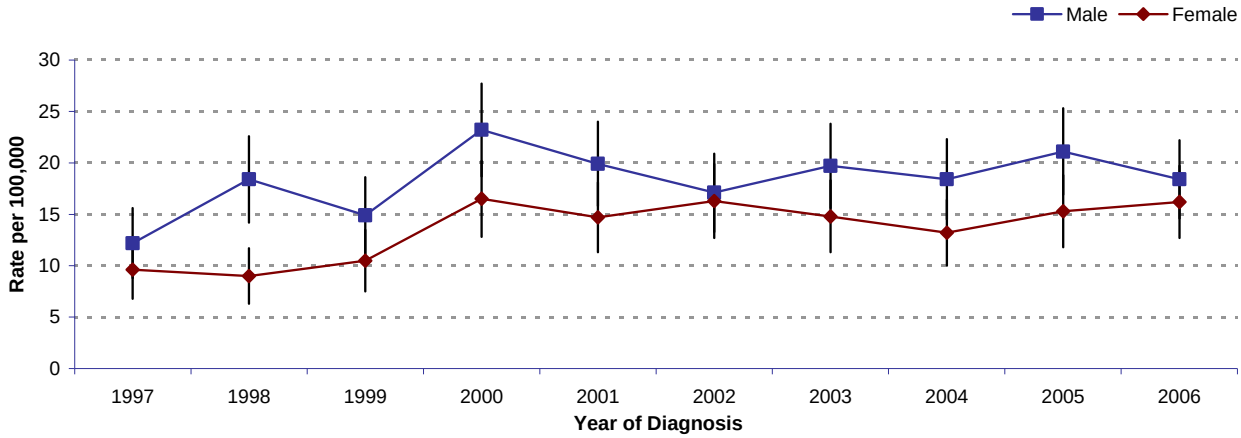
b Incidence and mortality rates are per 100,000 age-adjusted to the 2000 Standard Million Population. Montana age-adjusted rates are for 2002-2006; U.S. age-adjusted rates are for 2004 based on USCS.
c Montana stage at diagnosis are for 2002-2006; SEER data for stage at diagnosis are 1996-2004.
d Individual county rates and confidence intervals are shown in Appendix A.
g Rates include invasive cases only.

Melanoma of the Skin

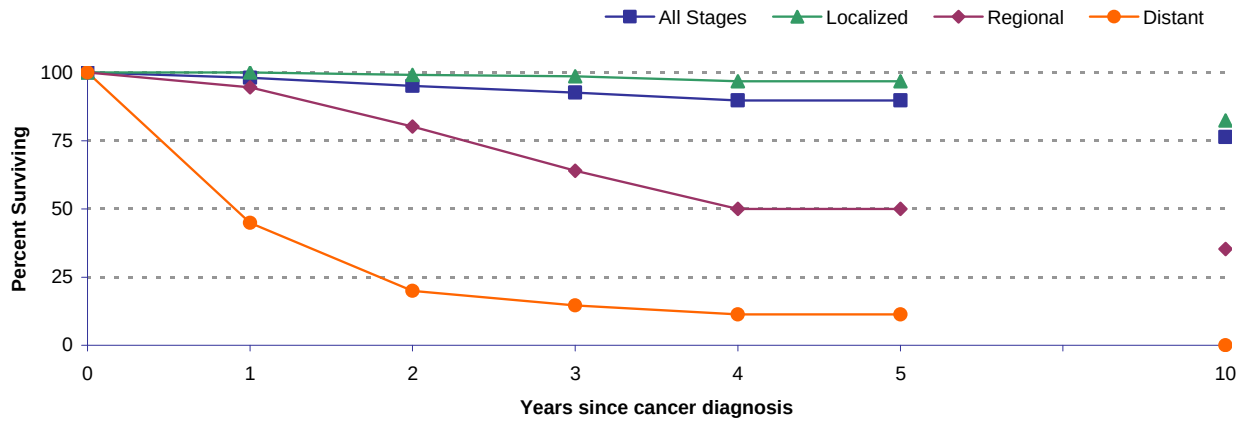
Age-Specific Incidence Rates
2002-2006



Ten Year Trend[e]
1997-2006



Relative Survival
1997-2006



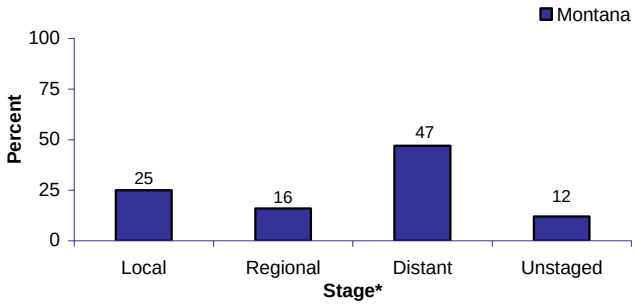
e Confidence intervals (95%) are shown with vertical bar.

Non-Hodgkin Lymphoma

Incidence and Mortality Summary[g]

Incidence	Montana			U.S.		
	Male	Fem.	Total	Male	Fem.	Total
Incidence Rate[b]	22.7	14.8	18.5	22.6	16.1	19.0
	Montana Only					
No. of Cases:	Male		Female		Total	
Invasive	538		413		951	
In-Situ	0		0		0	
Uncertain	0		0		0	
Benign	0		0		0	
Mortality	Montana			U.S.		
	Male	Fem.	Total	Male	Fem.	Total
Mortality Rate[b]	8.8	5.8	7.1	8.8	5.7	7.0
	Montana Only					
No. of Deaths:	Male		Female		Total	
NH Lymphoma	200		168		368	

Stage at Diagnosis[c]



* SEER data for stage at diagnosis are unavailable for Non-Hodgkin Lymphoma.

Age-Adjusted Incidence Rates (per 100,000) by County[b,d]

Montana	18.5	Golden Valley	0.0	Powder River	0.0
Beaverhead	18.6	Granite	11.3	Powell	14.4
Big Horn	19.1	Hill	8.2	Prairie	20.7
Blaine	26.6	Jefferson	14.6	Ravalli	17.4
Broadwater	11.8	Judith Basin	5.6	Richland	17.6
Carbon	22.1	Lake	22.7	Roosevelt	28.5
Carter	0.0	Lewis & Clark	23.4	Rosebud	35.2
Cascade	18.6	Liberty	14.0	Sanders	26.1
Chouteau	14.5	Lincoln	18.9	Sheridan	20.3
Custer	16.7	McCone	11.3	Silver Bow	7.8
Daniels	24.9	Madison	4.5	Stillwater	20.9
Dawson	26.1	Meagher	21.6	Sweet Grass	19.9
Deer Lodge	26.2	Mineral	6.6	Teton	3.8
Fallon	0.0	Missoula	15.2	Toole	28.6
Fergus	29.3	Musselshell	11.9	Treasure	15.6
Flathead	17.9	Park	15.6	Valley	26.0
Gallatin	17.1	Petroleum	0.0	Wheatland	19.1
Garfield	25.2	Phillips	19.2	Wibaux	26.0
Glacier	18.4	Pondera	27.5	Yellowstone	22.2

Risk and Associated Factors

Non-Hodgkin Lymphomas include a variety of cancers that share origin in B-cell or T-cell lymphocytes; 90% are B-cell lymphomas.

Age: The risk of developing non-Hodgkin lymphoma increases dramatically with age.

Sex: Non-Hodgkin lymphoma is more common among men than women.

Environment: People who are exposed to pesticides, solvents or fertilizers may have an increased risk of developing non-Hodgkin lymphoma.

Weakened Immune System: Non-Hodgkin lymphoma is more common among people with weakened immune systems such as those with HIV/AIDS, or other immune deficiencies, or people on immunosuppressant drugs.

Viruses: Having the Epstein-Barr virus, human T-lymphotropic virus type I (HTLV-1), or HIV increases the risk of developing some types of non-Hodgkin's lymphoma.

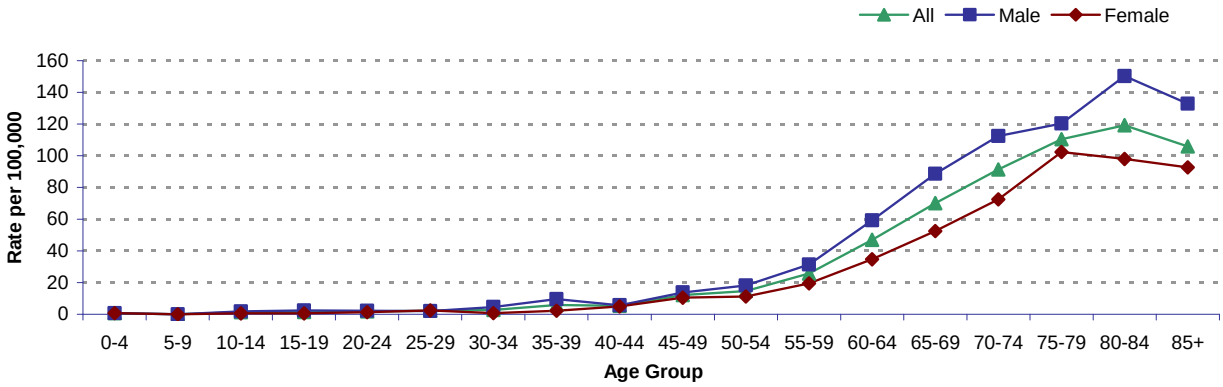
b Incidence and mortality rates are per 100,000 age-adjusted to the 2000 Standard Million Population. Montana age-adjusted rates are for 2002-2006; U.S. age-adjusted rates are for 2004 based on USCS.

d Individual county rates and confidence intervals are shown in Appendix A.

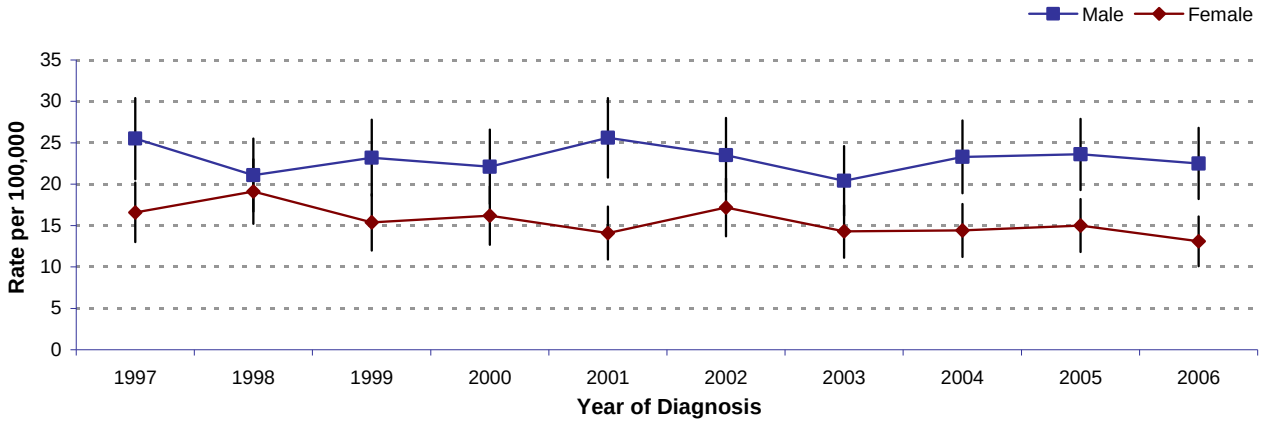
g Rates include invasive cases only.

Non-Hodgkin Lymphoma

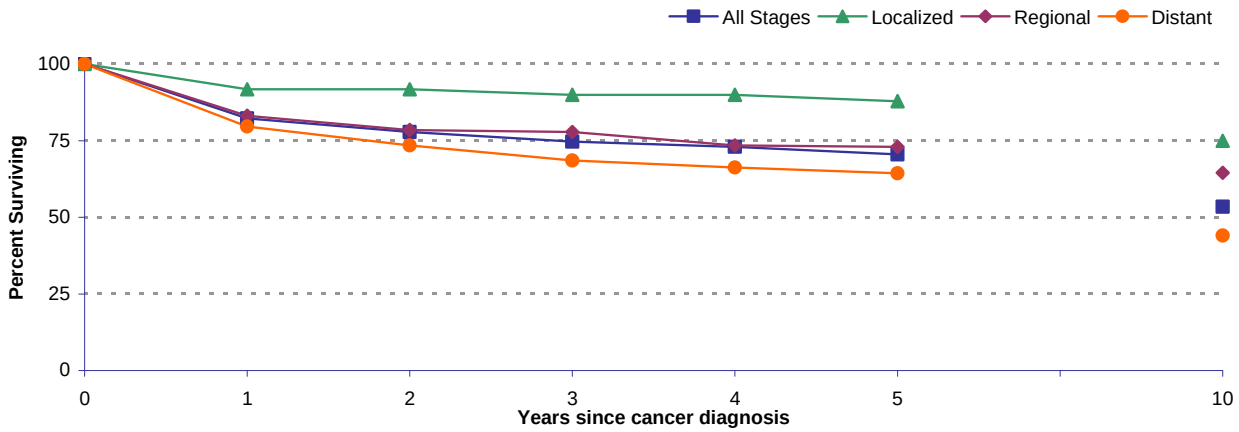
Age-Specific Incidence Rates
2002-2006



Ten Year Trend[e]
1997-2006



Relative Survival
1997-2006



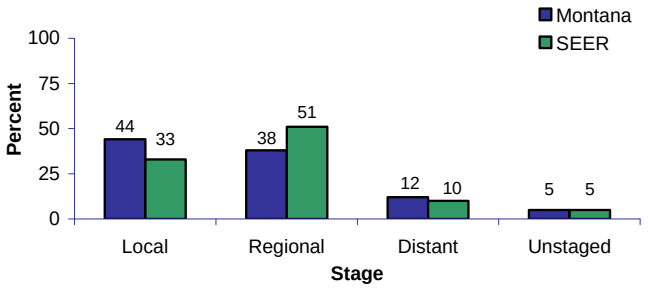
e Confidence intervals (95%) are shown with vertical bar.

Oral Cavity & Pharynx

Incidence and Mortality Summary[g]

Incidence	Montana			U.S.		
	Male	Fem.	Total	Male	Fem.	Total
Incidence Rate[b]	15.6	5.9	10.5	15.7	5.9	10.4
	Montana Only					
No. of Cases:	Male		Female		Total	
Invasive	386		160		546	
In-Situ	10		4		14	
Uncertain	0		0		0	
Benign	1		2		3	
Mortality	Montana			U.S.		
	Male	Fem.	Total	Male	Fem.	Total
Mortality Rate[b]	3.1	1.2	2.1	4.0	1.5	2.6
	Montana Only					
No. of Deaths:	Male		Female		Total	
Oral Cav & Phar	75		34		109	

Stage at Diagnosis[c]



Age-Adjusted Incidence Rates (per 100,000) by County[b,d]

Montana	10.5	Golden Valley	43.6	Powder River	0.0
Beaverhead	9.6	Granite	22.3	Powell	9.4
Big Horn	10.4	Hill	8.4	Prairie	8.7
Blaine	6.0	Jefferson	6.5	Ravalli	7.6
Broadwater	8.9	Judith Basin	6.1	Richland	2.9
Carbon	15.0	Lake	10.2	Roosevelt	12.3
Carter	0.0	Lewis & Clark	10.0	Rosebud	13.9
Cascade	10.0	Liberty	20.3	Sanders	17.0
Chouteau	3.9	Lincoln	9.6	Sheridan	5.9
Custer	21.5	McCone	0.0	Silver Bow	9.8
Daniels	0.0	Madison	4.7	Stillwater	11.2
Dawson	10.6	Meagher	0.0	Sweet Grass	18.9
Deer Lodge	7.8	Mineral	6.6	Teton	10.2
Fallon	5.0	Missoula	10.4	Toole	9.1
Fergus	12.7	Musselshell	12.1	Treasure	17.2
Flathead	7.3	Park	14.0	Valley	9.4
Gallatin	7.7	Petroleum	0.0	Wheatland	10.9
Garfield	36.5	Phillips	5.6	Wibaux	16.3
Glacier	9.7	Pondera	12.4	Yellowstone	14.6

Risk and Associated Factors

Tobacco: Most oral cancers are a result of tobacco use. Both smoking and using smokeless tobacco increase the risk of developing oral cancer. People who use tobacco and drink alcohol have the highest risk of developing oral cancer.

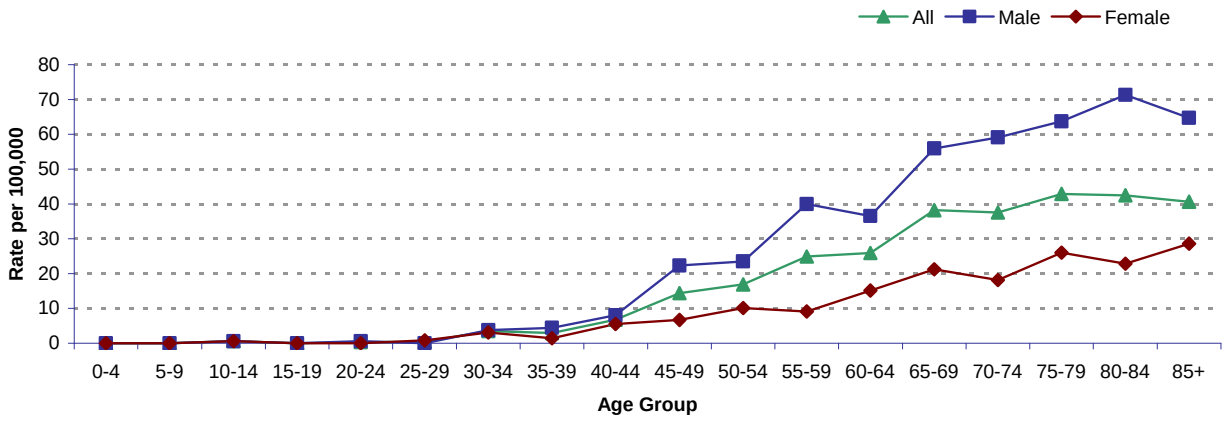
Alcohol: People who drink alcohol are more likely to develop oral cancer than people who don't drink. The risk increases with the amount of alcohol consumed and if the person also uses tobacco.

Avoiding the use of tobacco and alcohol reduces the risk of oral cancer.

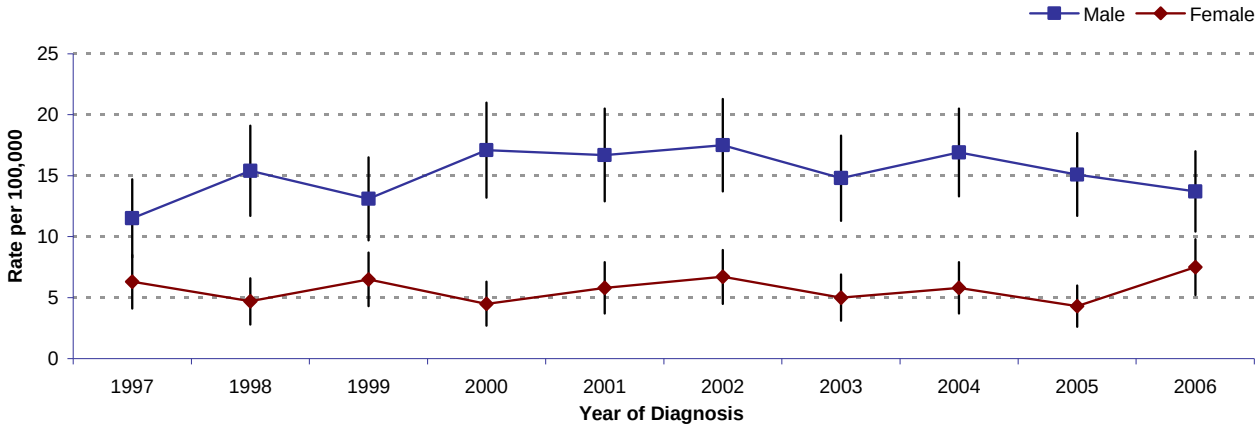
b Incidence and mortality rates are per 100,000 age-adjusted to the 2000 Standard Million Population. Montana age-adjusted rates are for 2002-2006; U.S. age-adjusted rates are for 2004 based on USCS.
c Montana stage at diagnosis are for 2002-2006; SEER data for stage at diagnosis are 1996-2004.
d Individual county rates and confidence intervals are shown in Appendix A.
g Rates include invasive cases only.

Oral Cavity & Pharynx

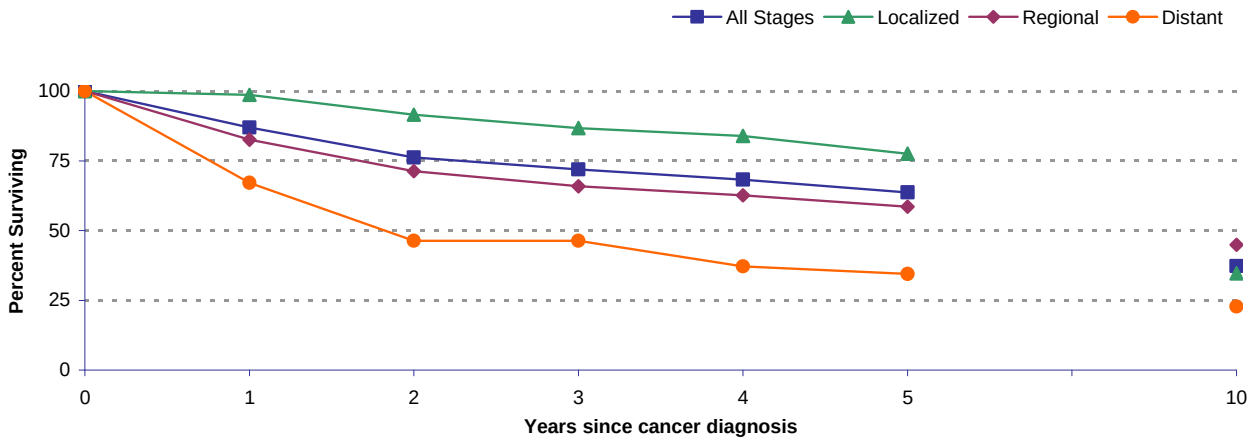
Age-Specific Incidence Rates
2002-2006



Ten Year Trend[e]
1997-2006



Relative Survival
1997-2006



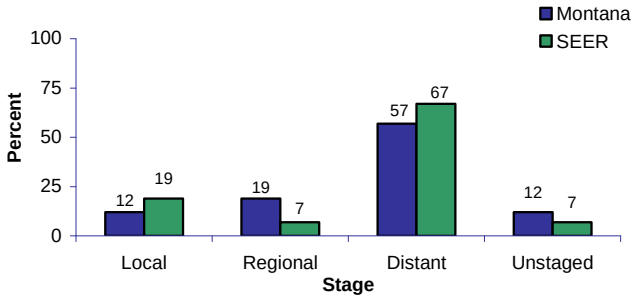
e Confidence intervals (95%) are shown with vertical bar.

Ovary

Incidence and Mortality Summary[g]

Incidence	Montana			U.S.		
	Male	Fem.	Total	Male	Fem.	Total
Incidence Rate[b]	-	14.0	-	-	12.5	-
	Montana Only					
No. of Cases:	Male		Female		Total	
Invasive	-		388		-	
In-Situ	-		1		-	
Uncertain	-		29		-	
Benign	-		2		-	
Mortality	Montana			U.S.		
	Male	Fem.	Total	Male	Fem.	Total
Mortality Rate[b]	-	9.6	-	-	8.8	-
	Montana Only					
No. of Deaths:	Male		Female		Total	
Ovary	-		275		-	

Stage at Diagnosis[c]



Age-Adjusted Incidence Rates (per 100,000) by County[b,d]

Montana	14.0	Golden Valley	0.0	Powder River	0.0
Beaverhead	7.9	Granite	43.3	Powell	3.6
Big Horn	9.4	Hill	18.0	Prairie	9.4
Blaine	15.4	Jefferson	28.5	Ravalli	12.4
Broadwater	16.6	Judith Basin	0.0	Richland	6.2
Carbon	16.7	Lake	16.2	Roosevelt	18.7
Carter	0.0	Lewis & Clark	9.0	Rosebud	18.3
Cascade	14.0	Liberty	0.0	Sanders	18.3
Chouteau	30.4	Lincoln	14.5	Sheridan	45.8
Custer	5.3	McCone	0.0	Silver Bow	11.0
Daniels	9.1	Madison	24.8	Stillwater	11.5
Dawson	17.1	Meagher	13.4	Sweet Grass	0.0
Deer Lodge	5.9	Mineral	21.1	Teton	22.7
Fallon	9.8	Missoula	17.6	Toole	0.0
Fergus	28.6	Musselshell	6.5	Treasure	39.0
Flathead	12.8	Park	17.8	Valley	15.0
Gallatin	13.5	Petroleum	0.0	Wheatland	21.3
Garfield	28.7	Phillips	10.2	Wibaux	21.9
Glacier	0.0	Pondera	10.6	Yellowstone	14.8

Risk and Associated Factors

Age: The risk of ovarian cancer increases sharply with age. Most ovarian cancer is diagnosed in women over age 40.

Childbearing: The risk of ovarian cancer decreases with increasing number of births.

Hormones: Women who take fertility drugs have an increased risk of developing ovarian cancer. Women who take hormone replacement therapy (HRT) after menopause may have an increased risk of developing ovarian cancer.

Family History: Women with a family history of ovarian cancer are more likely to develop ovarian cancer themselves, especially if two or more first-degree relatives have had ovarian cancer. Women with a family history of breast or colon cancer also have an increased risk of developing ovarian cancer.

b Incidence and mortality rates are per 100,000 age-adjusted to the 2000 Standard Million Population. Montana age-adjusted rates are for 2002-2006; U.S. age-adjusted rates are for 2004 based on USCS.
c Montana stage at diagnosis are for 2002-2006; SEER data for stage at diagnosis are 1996-2004.
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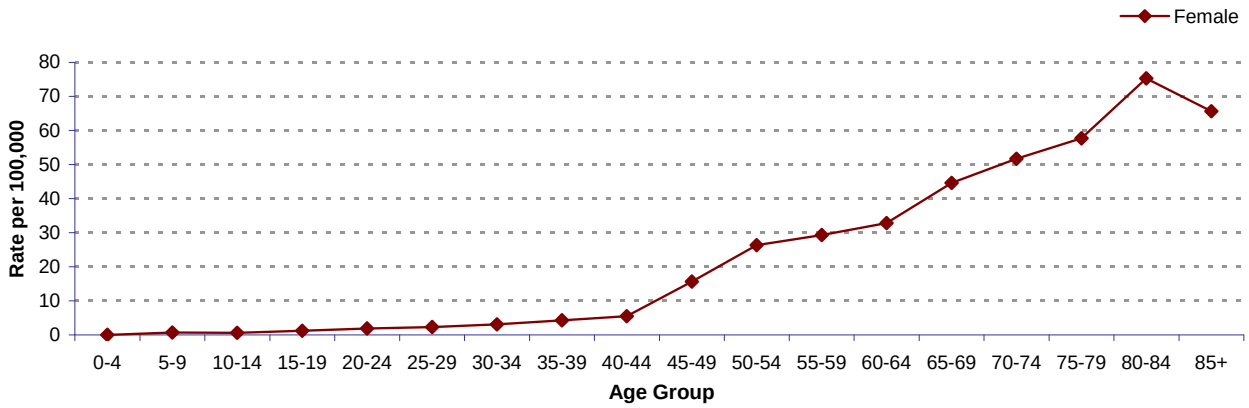
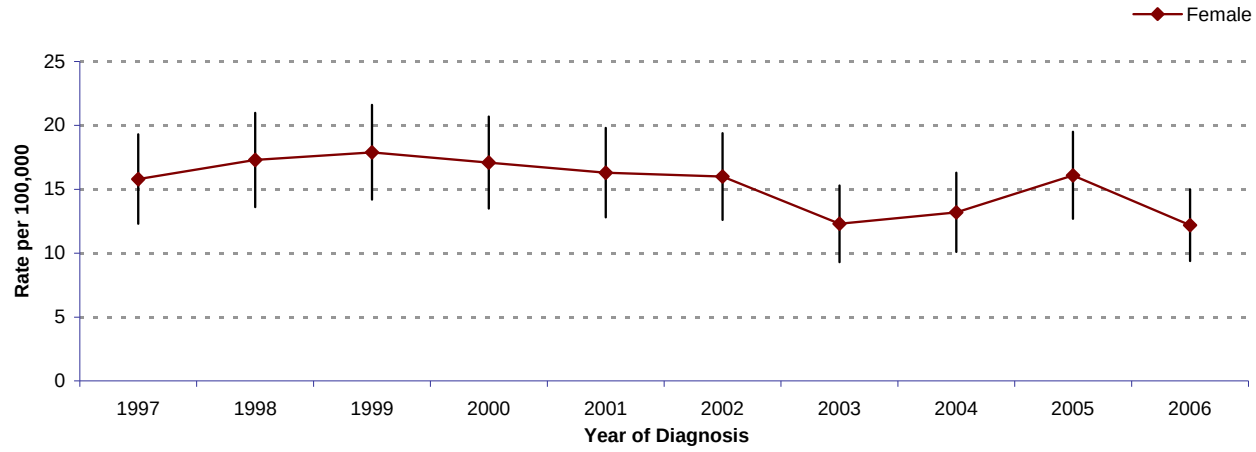
g Rates include invasive cases only.

Ovary

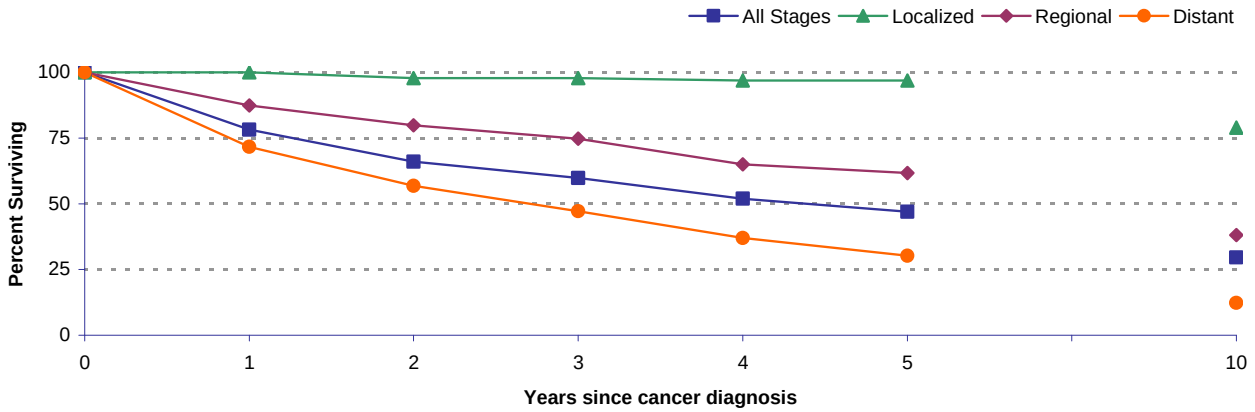
Age-Specific Incidence Rates
2002-2006



Ten Year Trend[e]
1997-2006



Relative Survival
1997-2006



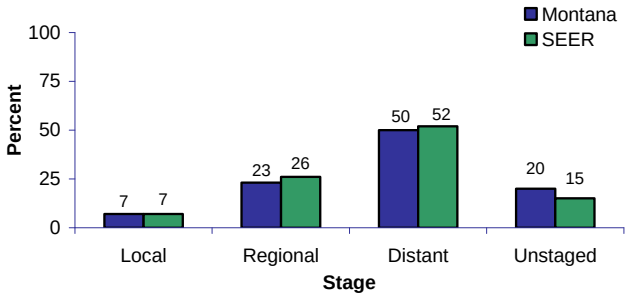
e Confidence intervals (95%) are shown with vertical bar.

Pancreas

Incidence and Mortality Summary[g]

Incidence	Montana			U.S.		
	Male	Fem.	Total	Male	Fem.	Total
Incidence Rate[b]	12.0	9.3	10.6	12.8	9.7	11.1
	Montana Only					
No. of Cases:	Male		Female		Total	
Invasive	288		271		559	
In-Situ	0		2		2	
Uncertain	0		0		0	
Benign	0		0		0	
Mortality	Montana			U.S.		
	Male	Fem.	Total	Male	Fem.	Total
Mortality Rate[b]	11.7	8.6	10.1	12.3	9.2	10.6
	Montana Only					
No. of Deaths:	Male		Female		Total	
Pancreas	277		255		532	

Stage at Diagnosis[c]



Age-Adjusted Incidence Rates (per 100,000) by County[b,d]

Montana	10.6	Golden Valley	0.0	Powder River	24.6
Beaverhead	13.0	Granite	9.7	Powell	12.4
Big Horn	3.6	Hill	12.2	Prairie	31.4
Blaine	11.8	Jefferson	10.1	Ravalli	10.0
Broadwater	9.2	Judith Basin	11.5	Richland	11.1
Carbon	10.3	Lake	8.7	Roosevelt	5.4
Carter	0.0	Lewis & Clark	11.4	Rosebud	11.8
Cascade	7.8	Liberty	0.0	Sanders	13.8
Chouteau	2.8	Lincoln	9.5	Sheridan	14.1
Custer	16.0	McCone	18.5	Silver Bow	10.6
Daniels	7.2	Madison	5.2	Stillwater	13.6
Dawson	7.7	Meagher	23.0	Sweet Grass	4.4
Deer Lodge	3.2	Mineral	18.0	Teton	2.7
Fallon	0.0	Missoula	12.2	Toole	14.0
Fergus	9.2	Musselshell	8.3	Treasure	0.0
Flathead	14.0	Park	9.3	Valley	13.5
Gallatin	8.6	Petroleum	54.6	Wheatland	14.9
Garfield	33.7	Phillips	2.1	Wibaux	14.0
Glacier	8.1	Pondera	5.1	Yellowstone	12.7

Risk and Associated Factors

Age: The risk of pancreatic cancer increases substantially with age after 30.

Sex: More men are diagnosed with pancreatic cancer than women.

Race: African Americans are more likely to be diagnosed with pancreatic cancer than people of other races.

Smoking: Smokers are two to three times more likely to develop pancreatic cancer than non-smokers.

Diet: A diet high in fat may increase the risk of developing pancreatic cancer.

Diabetes: People with diabetes have a higher risk of pancreatic cancer.

Family history: People whose parents or siblings have pancreatic cancer are more likely to develop pancreatic cancer themselves. People with a family history of colon or ovarian cancer are more likely to develop pancreatic cancer.

b Incidence and mortality rates are per 100,000 age-adjusted to the 2000 Standard Million Population. Montana age-adjusted rates are for 2002-2006; U.S. age-adjusted rates are for 2004 based on USCS.
c Montana stage at diagnosis are for 2002-2006; SEER data for stage at diagnosis are 1996-2004.
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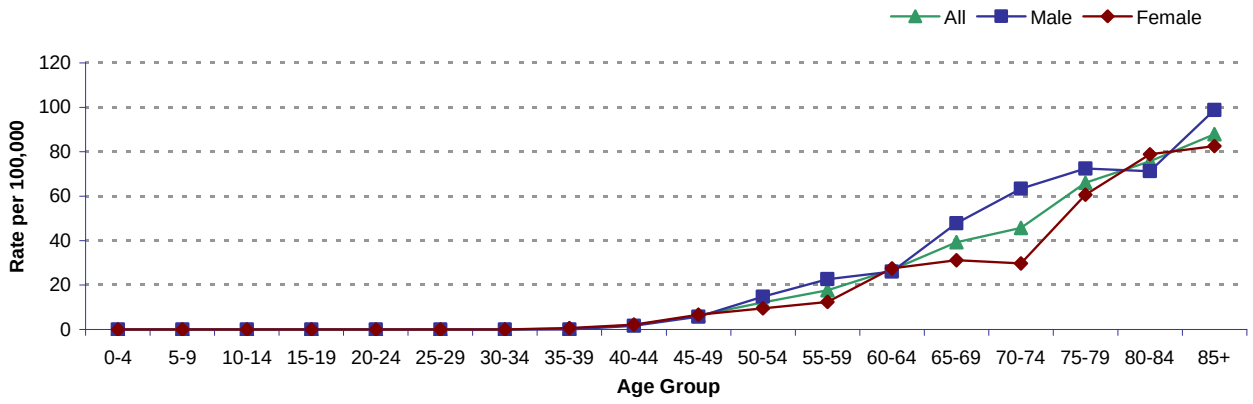
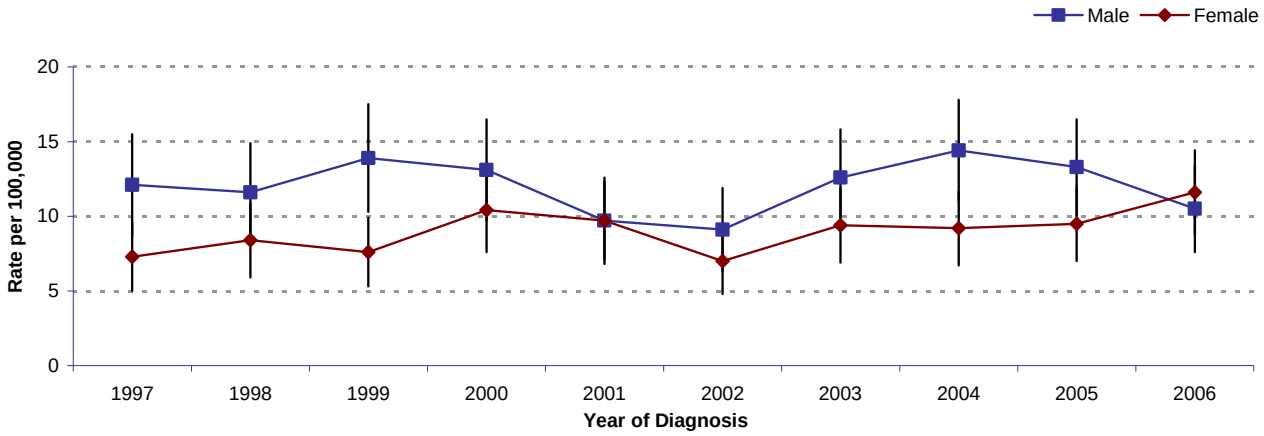
g Rates include invasive cases only.

Pancreas

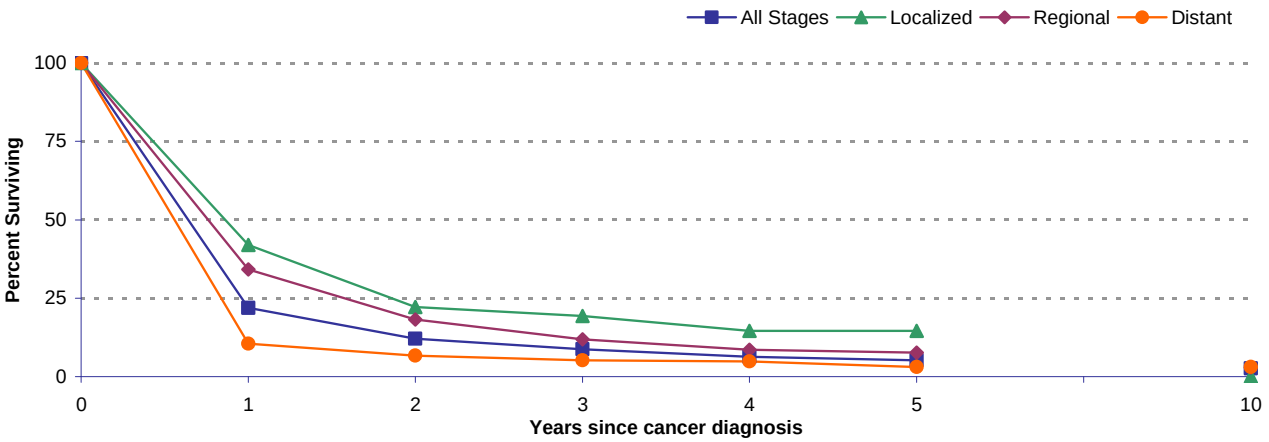
Age-Specific Incidence Rates
2002-2006



Ten Year Trend[e]
1997-2006



Relative Survival
1997-2006



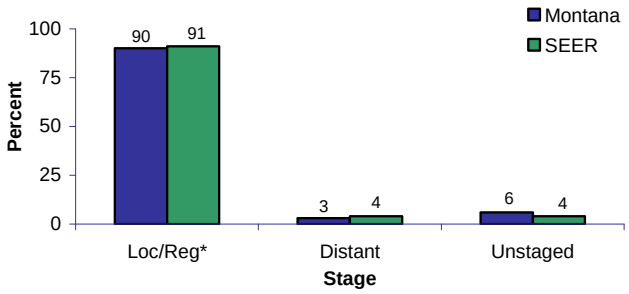
e Confidence intervals (95%) are shown with vertical bar.

Prostate

Incidence and Mortality Summary[g]

Incidence	Montana			U.S.		
	Male	Fem.	Total	Male	Fem.	Total
Incidence Rate[b]	173.6	-	-	145.3	-	-
	Montana Only					
No. of Cases:	Male		Female		Total	
Invasive	4,279		-		-	
In-Situ	389		-		-	
Uncertain	0		-		-	
Benign	0		-		-	
Mortality	Montana			U.S.		
	Male	Fem.	Total	Male	Fem.	Total
Mortality Rate[b]	28.4	-	-	25.4	-	-
	Montana Only					
No. of Deaths:	Male		Female		Total	
Prostate	607		-		-	

Stage at Diagnosis[c]



* Local and regional stages are combined for prostate cancer.

Age-Adjusted Incidence Rates (per 100,000) by County[b,d]

Montana	173.6	Golden Valley	169.4	Powder River	156.9
Beaverhead	72.5	Granite	152.8	Powell	139.5
Big Horn	133.0	Hill	214.8	Prairie	220.1
Blaine	200.8	Jefferson	140.1	Ravalli	164.3
Broadwater	126.8	Judith Basin	255.2	Richland	85.3
Carbon	166.4	Lake	144.3	Roosevelt	116.0
Carter	159.8	Lewis & Clark	141.3	Rosebud	148.9
Cascade	196.8	Liberty	211.0	Sanders	171.3
Chouteau	195.7	Lincoln	172.9	Sheridan	79.5
Custer	168.3	McCone	141.3	Silver Bow	127.1
Daniels	51.7	Madison	110.5	Stillwater	206.6
Dawson	196.3	Meagher	284.6	Sweet Grass	174.4
Deer Lodge	193.2	Mineral	120.9	Teton	213.3
Fallon	200.6	Missoula	173.1	Toole	186.7
Fergus	277.5	Musselshell	166.2	Treasure	333.5
Flathead	213.9	Park	178.9	Valley	135.7
Gallatin	138.2	Petroleum	48.9	Wheatland	227.7
Garfield	129.4	Phillips	157.7	Wibaux	202.7
Glacier	104.4	Pondera	212.5	Yellowstone	208.5

Risk and Associated Factors

Age: Age is the strongest risk factor for prostate cancer, with most men diagnosed after age 65.

Race: African American men are more likely to be diagnosed with prostate cancer than men of other races.

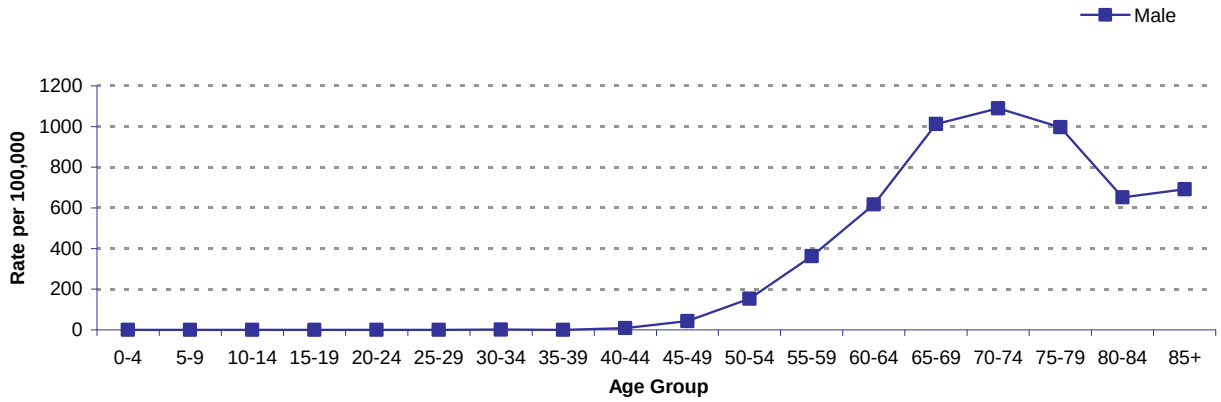
Diet: A diet high in animal fat or low in fruits and vegetables may increase the risk of prostate cancer.

Family History: Risk of prostate cancer increases if a man's father or brother had the disease.

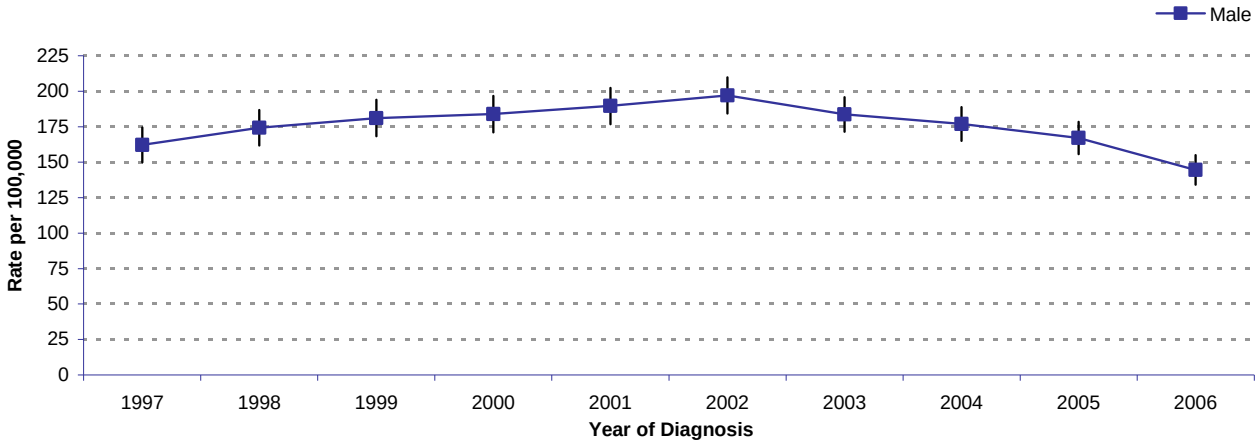
b Incidence and mortality rates are per 100,000 age-adjusted to the 2000 Standard Million Population. Montana age-adjusted rates are for 2002-2006; U.S. age-adjusted rates are for 2004 based on USCS.
c Montana stage at diagnosis are for 2002-2006; SEER data for stage at diagnosis are 1996-2004.
d Individual county rates and confidence intervals are shown in Appendix A.
g Rates include invasive cases only.

Prostate

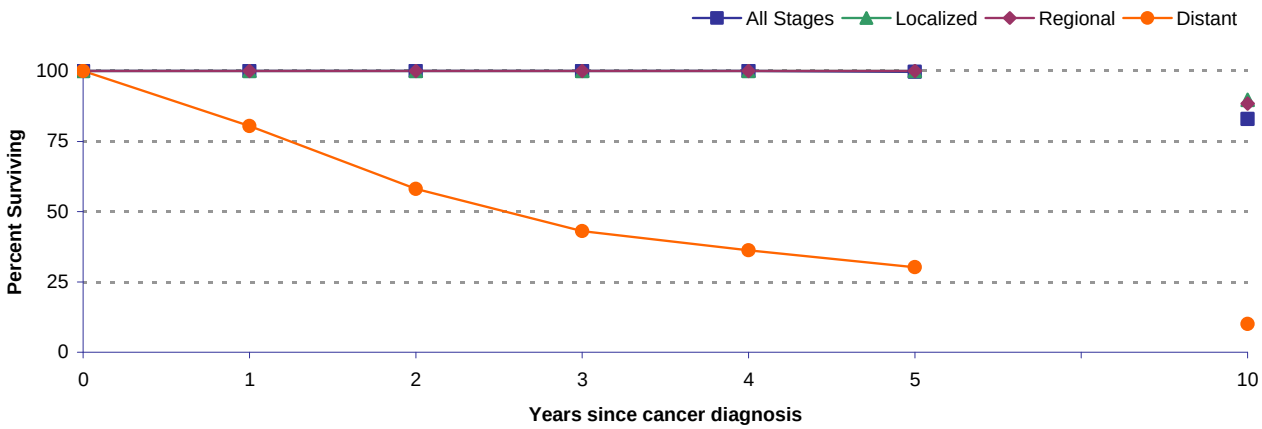
Age-Specific Incidence Rates
2002-2006



Ten Year Trend[e]
1997-2006



Relative Survival
1997-2006



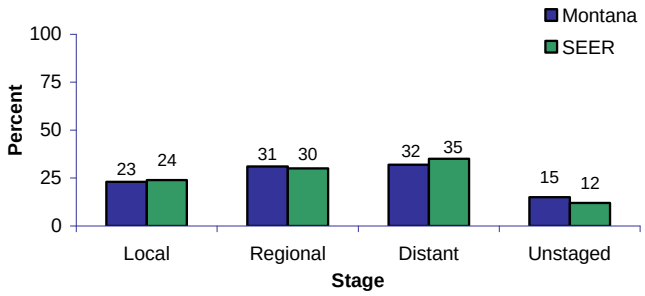
e Confidence intervals (95%) are shown with vertical bar.

Stomach

Incidence and Mortality Summary[g]

Incidence	Montana			U.S.		
	Male	Fem.	Total	Male	Fem.	Total
Incidence Rate[b]	8.6	4.0	6.1	9.7	4.7	6.9
	Montana Only					
No. of Cases:	Male		Female		Total	
Invasive	204		113		317	
In-Situ	4		3		7	
Uncertain	1		2		3	
Benign	1		0		1	
Mortality	Montana			U.S.		
	Male	Fem.	Total	Male	Fem.	Total
Mortality Rate[b]	4.4	2.2	3.1	5.5	2.8	4.0
	Montana Only					
No. of Deaths:	Male		Female		Total	
Stomach	100		64		164	

Stage at Diagnosis[c]



Age-Adjusted Incidence Rates (per 100,000) by County[b,d]

Montana	6.1	Golden Valley	0.0	Powder River	15.6
Beaverhead	1.9	Granite	3.8	Powell	9.9
Big Horn	3.2	Hill	6.3	Prairie	37.7
Blaine	8.4	Jefferson	9.9	Ravalli	5.1
Broadwater	0.0	Judith Basin	5.8	Richland	1.6
Carbon	2.7	Lake	5.9	Roosevelt	9.8
Carter	0.0	Lewis & Clark	6.7	Rosebud	15.0
Cascade	8.9	Liberty	10.5	Sanders	10.0
Chouteau	5.7	Lincoln	5.8	Sheridan	2.4
Custer	4.5	McCone	6.6	Silver Bow	3.6
Daniels	10.1	Madison	5.9	Stillwater	3.5
Dawson	1.7	Meagher	0.0	Sweet Grass	8.6
Deer Lodge	4.8	Mineral	0.0	Teton	2.2
Fallon	0.0	Missoula	6.5	Toole	6.7
Fergus	5.6	Musselshell	6.7	Treasure	0.0
Flathead	6.8	Park	5.9	Valley	12.4
Gallatin	4.9	Petroleum	0.0	Wheatland	8.3
Garfield	0.0	Phillips	2.1	Wibaux	0.0
Glacier	11.4	Pondera	3.6	Yellowstone	5.4

Risk and Associated Factors

Age: Stomach cancer occurs most often in people over 55.

Sex: Men are diagnosed with stomach cancer twice as often as women.

Race: In the U.S., African Americans are diagnosed with stomach cancer more often than other races.

Diet: People who eat a lot of foods preserved by drying, smoking, salting, or pickling have an increased risk of developing stomach cancer. Eating fresh fruits and vegetables appears to decrease one's risk.

Smoking: Smoking tobacco may increase the risk for developing stomach cancer.

Conditions: Infection with the *Helicobacter pylori* bacteria, stomach surgery, or having a decrease of gastric juices (from pernicious anemia, achlorihydria or gastric atrophy) increases the risk of developing stomach cancer.

b Incidence and mortality rates are per 100,000 age-adjusted to the 2000 Standard Million Population. Montana age-adjusted rates are for 2002-2006; U.S. age-adjusted rates are for 2004 based on USCS.
c Montana stage at diagnosis are for 2002-2006; SEER data for stage at diagnosis are 1996-2004.
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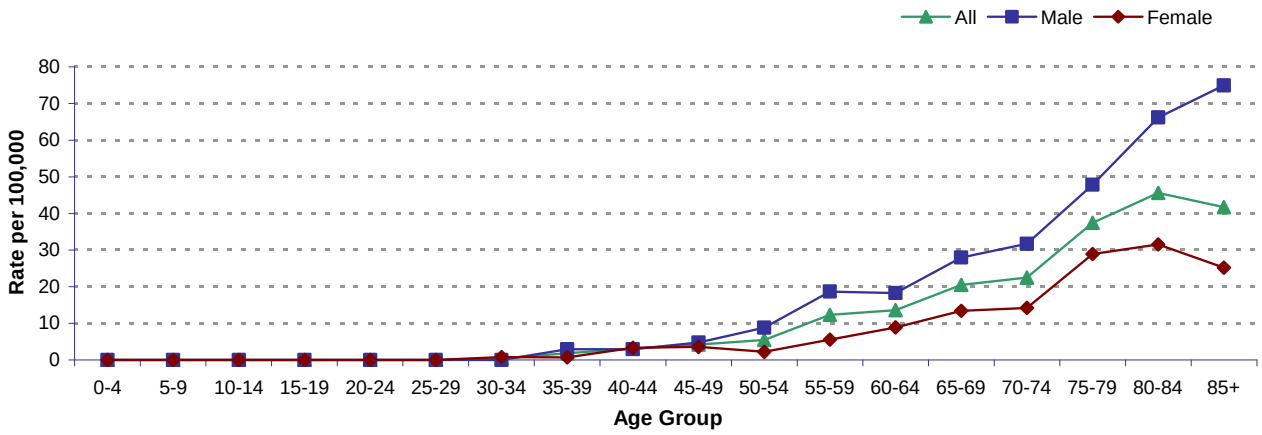
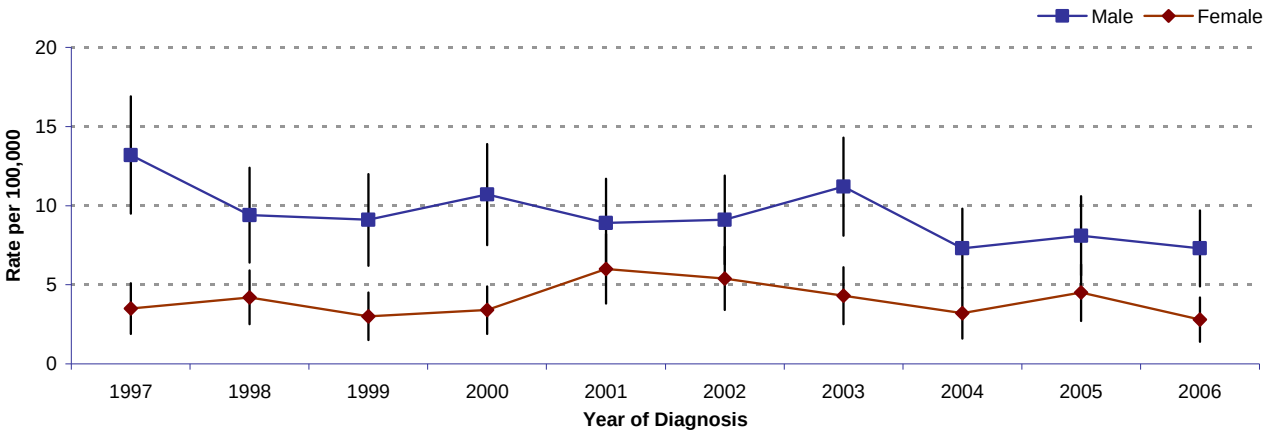
Stomach

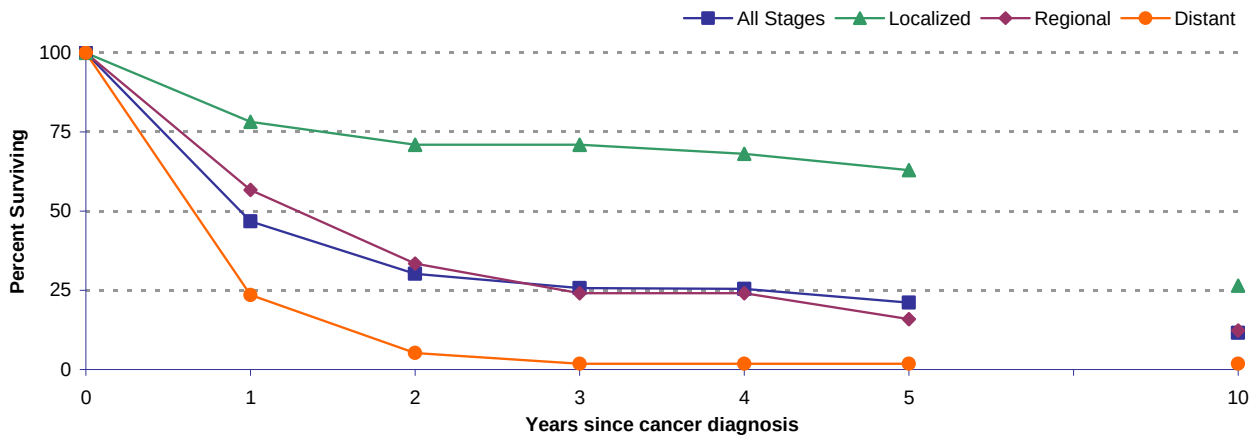
Age-Specific Incidence Rates
2002-2006



Ten Year Trend[e]
1997-2006



Relative Survival
1997-2006



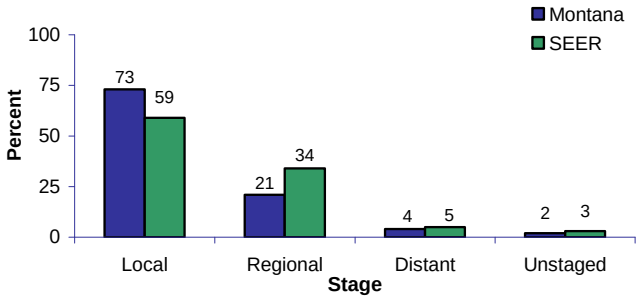
e Confidence intervals (95%) are shown with vertical bar.

Thyroid

Incidence and Mortality Summary[g]

Incidence	Montana			U.S.		
	Male	Fem.	Total	Male	Fem.	Total
Incidence Rate[b]	4.8	16.8	10.8	4.6	13.8	9.3
	Montana Only					
No. of Cases:	Male		Female		Total	
Invasive	118		400		518	
In-Situ	0		0		0	
Uncertain	0		0		0	
Benign	0		0		0	
Mortality	Montana			U.S.		
	Male	Fem.	Total	Male	Fem.	Total
Mortality Rate[b]	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5
	Montana Only					
No. of Deaths:	Male		Female		Total	
Thyroid	7		15		22	

Stage at Diagnosis[c]



Age-Adjusted Incidence Rates (per 100,000) by County[b,d]

Montana	10.8	Golden Valley	43.6	Powder River	7.9
Beaverhead	12.8	Granite	3.8	Powell	2.6
Big Horn	3.4	Hill	6.3	Prairie	0.0
Blaine	9.3	Jefferson	7.3	Ravalli	9.6
Broadwater	7.5	Judith Basin	20.9	Richland	0.0
Carbon	9.5	Lake	7.1	Roosevelt	9.4
Carter	27.7	Lewis & Clark	7.1	Rosebud	9.2
Cascade	10.5	Liberty	37.2	Sanders	0.0
Chouteau	0.0	Lincoln	11.8	Sheridan	0.0
Custer	15.9	McCone	27.9	Silver Bow	5.7
Daniels	12.6	Madison	13.2	Stillwater	10.7
Dawson	10.5	Meagher	0.0	Sweet Grass	7.0
Deer Lodge	12.7	Mineral	10.6	Teton	12.4
Fallon	0.0	Missoula	11.4	Toole	7.7
Fergus	7.5	Musselshell	19.9	Treasure	31.5
Flathead	12.0	Park	9.0	Valley	20.9
Gallatin	8.2	Petroleum	0.0	Wheatland	23.8
Garfield	20.2	Phillips	22.4	Wibaux	23.4
Glacier	3.1	Pondera	9.2	Yellowstone	17.3

Risk and Associated Factors

Age: Most people with thyroid cancer are over age 40.

Sex: Women are two to three times more likely to develop thyroid cancer than men.

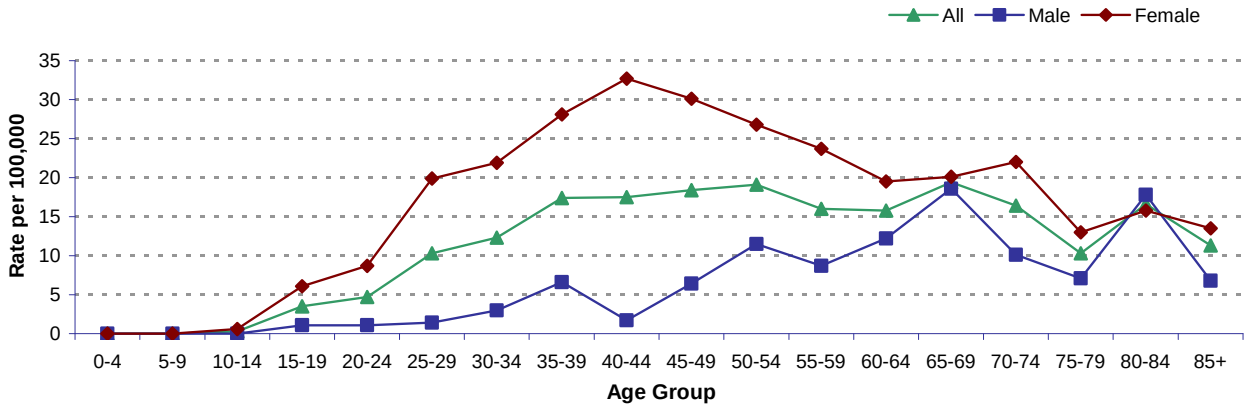
Race: White people are more likely to be diagnosed with thyroid cancer than people of other races.

Radiation: Individuals exposed to high levels of radiation, such as radioactive fallout or therapeutic head, neck, and upper chest radiation treatments between 1920-1950 are much more likely to develop thyroid cancer.

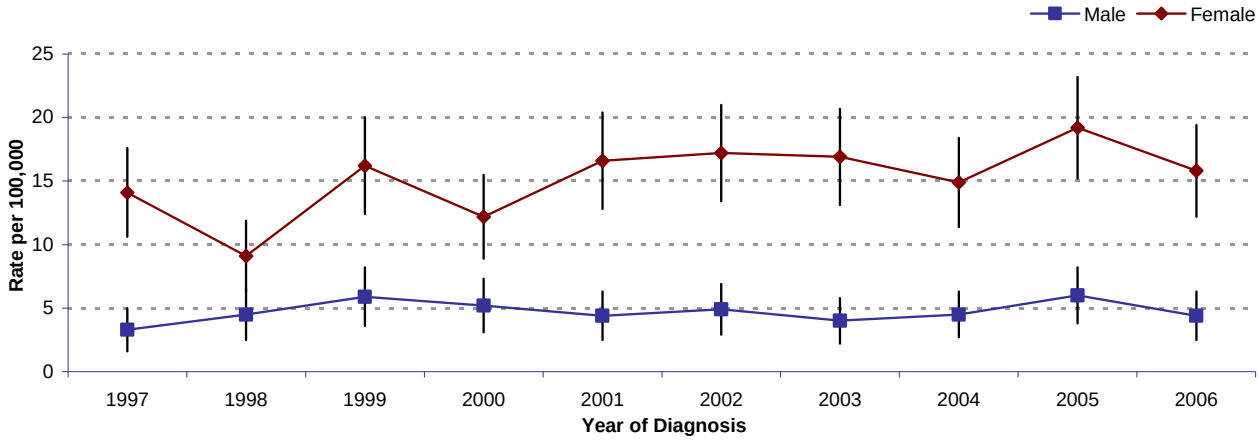
b Incidence and mortality rates are per 100,000 age-adjusted to the 2000 Standard Million Population. Montana age-adjusted rates are for 2002-2006; U.S. age-adjusted rates are for 2004 based on USCS.
c Montana stage at diagnosis are for 2002-2006; SEER data for stage at diagnosis are 1996-2004.
d Individual county rates and confidence intervals are shown in Appendix A.
g Rates include invasive cases only.

Thyroid

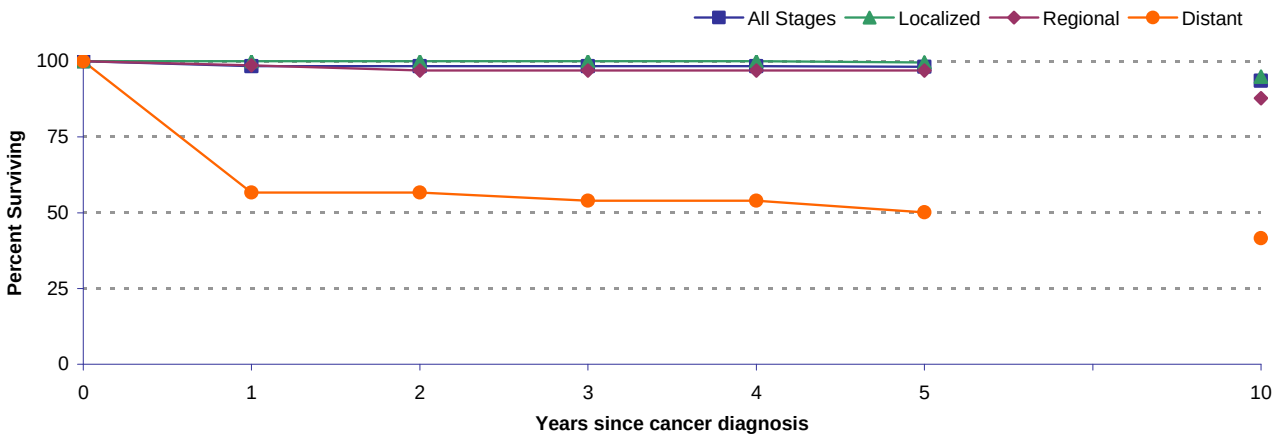
Age-Specific Incidence Rates
2002-2006



Ten Year Trend[e]
1997-2006



Relative Survival
1997-2006



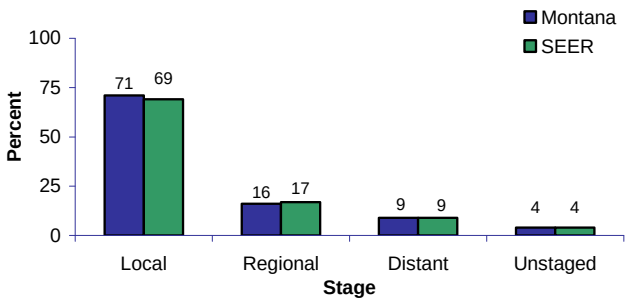
e Confidence intervals (95%) are shown with vertical bar.

Uterus

Incidence and Mortality Summary[g]

Incidence	Montana			U.S.		
	Male	Fem.	Total	Male	Fem.	Total
Incidence Rate[b]	-	22.9	-	-	23.1	-
	Montana Only					
No. of Cases:	Male		Female		Total	
Invasive	-		629		-	
In-Situ	-		7		-	
Uncertain	-		0		-	
Benign	-		0		-	
Mortality	Montana			U.S.		
	Male	Fem.	Total	Male	Fem.	Total
Mortality Rate[b]	-	4.9	-	-	4.1	-
	Montana Only					
No. of Deaths:	Male		Female		Total	
Uterus	-		141		-	

Stage at Diagnosis[c]



Age-Adjusted Incidence Rates (per 100,000) by County[b,d]

Montana	22.9	Golden Valley	0.0	Powder River	0.0
Beaverhead	31.4	Granite	0.0	Powell	11.6
Big Horn	15.1	Hill	24.5	Prairie	48.0
Blaine	11.7	Jefferson	21.7	Ravalli	14.7
Broadwater	6.0	Judith Basin	33.6	Richland	14.2
Carbon	22.5	Lake	26.0	Roosevelt	18.7
Carter	0.0	Lewis & Clark	26.6	Rosebud	10.8
Cascade	27.0	Liberty	87.9	Sanders	22.5
Chouteau	35.1	Lincoln	23.1	Sheridan	16.4
Custer	35.6	McCone	15.1	Silver Bow	16.1
Daniels	12.0	Madison	19.2	Stillwater	28.9
Dawson	25.2	Meagher	13.7	Sweet Grass	12.8
Deer Lodge	6.6	Mineral	31.1	Teton	18.9
Fallon	57.2	Missoula	18.6	Toole	44.0
Fergus	31.2	Musselshell	31.4	Treasure	39.0
Flathead	26.5	Park	13.0	Valley	42.2
Gallatin	27.5	Petroleum	0.0	Wheatland	15.0
Garfield	0.0	Phillips	7.3	Wibaux	32.6
Glacier	37.7	Pondera	20.4	Yellowstone	24.3

Risk and Associated Factors

Age: Uterine cancer is rare before the age of 45.

Race: White women are more likely than women of other races to develop uterine cancer.

Drugs: Women who use estrogen without progesterone as a hormone replacement therapy (HRT) have an increased risk of developing uterine cancer.

Obesity: Obese women have an increased risk of uterine cancer.

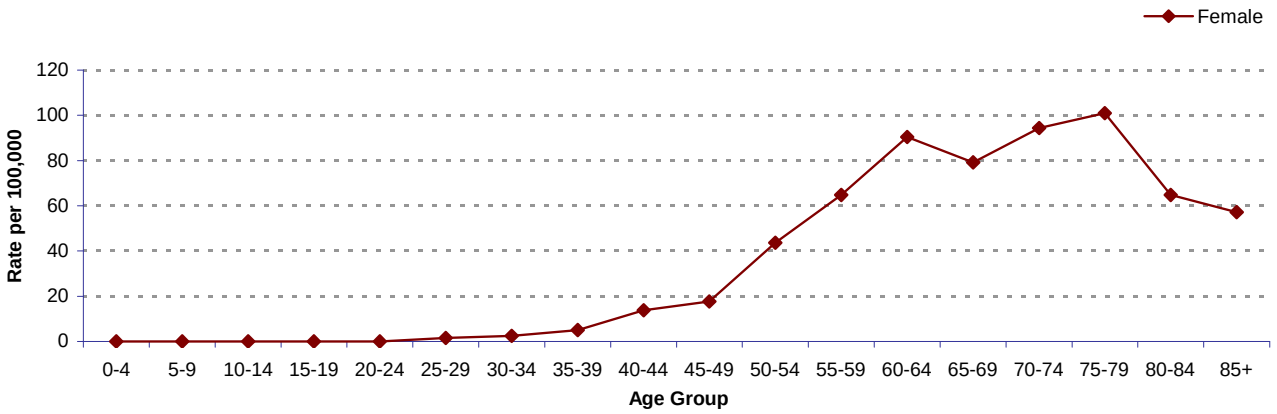
Childbearing: Women who have no children are at increased risk of developing uterine cancer.

Menstruation: Women who began menstruation at an early age or entered menopause late in life have a higher risk of uterine cancer.

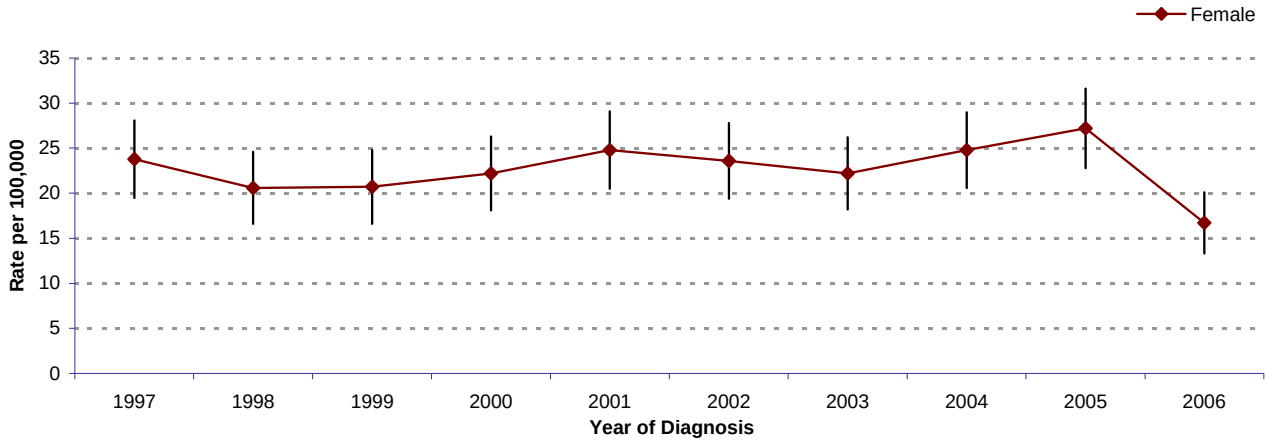
b Incidence and mortality rates are per 100,000 age-adjusted to the 2000 Standard Million Population. Montana age-adjusted rates are for 2002-2006; U.S. age-adjusted rates are for 2004 based on USCS.
c Montana stage at diagnosis are for 2002-2006; SEER data for stage at diagnosis are 1996-2004.
d Individual county rates and confidence intervals are shown in Appendix A.
g Rates include invasive cases only.

Uterus

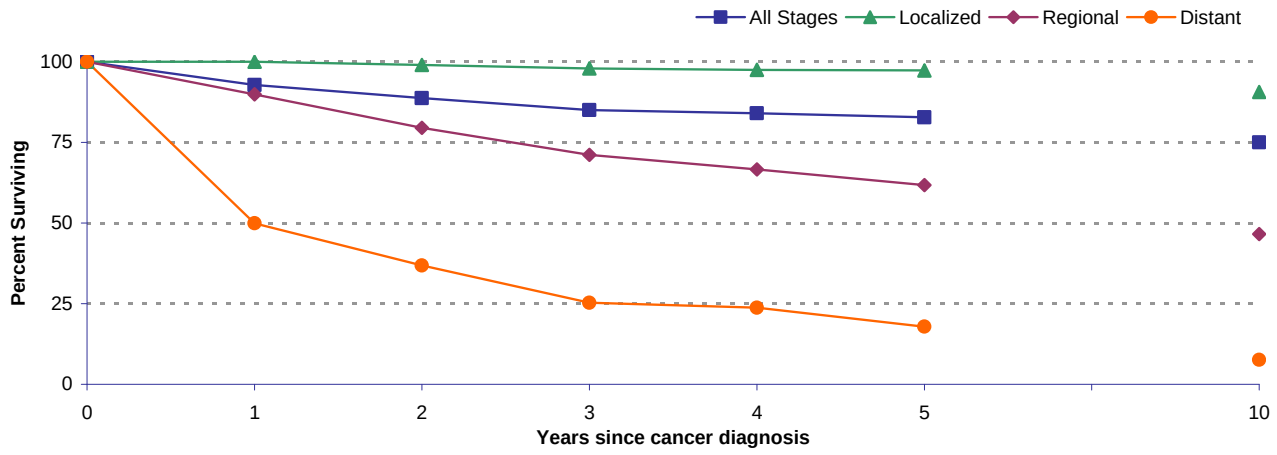
Age-Specific Incidence Rates
2002-2006



Ten Year Trend[e]
1997-2006



Relative Survival
1997-2006



e Confidence intervals (95%) are shown with vertical bar.

County Incidence Rates by Site
2002-2006 with 95% Confidence Intervals

	All Cancers*		Bladder**		Brain & Other CNS		Breast (female)	
County of Residence	**Rate per 100,000**	**95% CI for rates**	**Rate per 100,000**	**95% CI for rates**	**Rate per 100,000**	**95% CI for rates**	**Rate per 100,000**	**95% CI for rates**
Montana	463.4	(457.4 - 469.3)	23.0	(21.7 - 24.3)	7.5	(6.8 - 8.3)	119.2	(115.0 - 123.4)
Beaverhead	372.4	(319.0 - 425.8)	20.6	(8.9 - 32.3)	5.9	(0.0 - 12.5)	126.2	(81.2 - 171.1)
Big Horn	414.8	(358.8 - 470.8)	33.3	(17.5 - 49.2)	5.8	(0.1 - 11.4)	104.5	(65.6 - 143.3)
Blaine	423.5	(354.1 - 493.0)	27.6	(10.5 - 44.8)	9.0	(0.0 - 19.3)	84.6	(40.8 - 128.3)
Broadwater	462.5	(387.5 - 537.5)	36.6	(15.8 - 57.4)	7.0	(0.0 - 16.8)	151.1	(86.9 - 215.2)
Carbon	469.9	(415.5 - 524.3)	18.3	(7.9 - 28.6)	1.5	(0.0 - 4.4)	111.5	(74.4 - 148.6)
Carter	336.3	(216.3 - 456.3)	12.6	(0.0 - 37.2)	0.0	na	102.3	(9.4 - 195.2)
Cascade	462.0	(442.0 - 481.9)	22.7	(18.3 - 27.0)	7.5	(4.9 - 10.2)	116.2	(102.5 - 129.9)
Chouteau	453.6	(384.1 - 523.2)	12.9	(1.5 - 24.3)	5.6	(0.0 - 13.4)	131.6	(77.7 - 185.5)
Custer	559.8	(504.5 - 615.1)	24.4	(13.3 - 35.5)	11.6	(2.8 - 20.5)	162.0	(119.5 - 204.6)
Daniels	370.6	(274.7 - 466.6)	0.0	na	13.2	(0.0 - 31.5)	96.0	(27.8 - 164.3)
Dawson	540.8	(478.8 - 602.8)	25.1	(12.8 - 37.5)	4.3	(0.0 - 10.4)	144.5	(97.1 - 192.0)
Deer Lodge	450.1	(395.9 - 504.3)	23.2	(10.8 - 35.5)	16.4	(4.3 - 28.4)	82.3	(49.7 - 115.0)
Fallon	414.5	(320.9 - 508.2)	31.7	(6.1 - 57.2)	7.7	(0.0 - 22.9)	40.2	(0.0 - 80.6)
Fergus	547.7	(496.3 - 599.1)	23.5	(13.3 - 33.7)	11.8	(3.9 - 19.6)	138.4	(101.1 - 175.7)
Flathead	504.7	(483.6 - 525.8)	26.0	(21.2 - 30.7)	8.6	(5.8 - 11.3)	142.6	(127.3 - 158.0)
Gallatin	410.1	(387.0 - 433.3)	22.0	(16.4 - 27.5)	5.6	(3.0 - 8.2)	135.2	(117.3 - 153.2)
Garfield	468.1	(319.8 - 616.4)	17.0	(0.0 - 40.5)	11.8	(0.0 - 35.0)	55.5	(0.0 - 124.2)
Glacier	430.6	(376.5 - 484.6)	7.2	(0.1 - 14.3)	12.7	(3.2 - 22.2)	157.8	(113.2 - 202.4)
Golden Valley	526.5	(354.0 - 699.1)	66.1	(0.4 - 131.8)	0.0	na	138.0	(0.2 - 275.9)
Granite	417.8	(324.6 - 511.1)	16.3	(0.0 - 35.1)	13.3	(0.0 - 32.2)	88.3	(30.4 - 146.1)
Hill	496.5	(448.2 - 544.8)	20.7	(10.8 - 30.6)	13.1	(4.8 - 21.3)	118.4	(85.9 - 150.9)
Jefferson	395.9	(340.3 - 451.5)	16.7	(5.5 - 28.0)	4.6	(0.0 - 11.0)	84.0	(51.3 - 116.6)
Judith Basin	483.7	(370.4 - 597.0)	12.7	(0.0 - 30.3)	0.0	na	48.4	(0.9 - 96.0)
Lake	424.6	(392.7 - 456.4)	20.6	(13.6 - 27.6)	9.1	(4.3 - 14.0)	109.0	(86.7 - 131.4)
Lewis & Clark	459.2	(434.9 - 483.5)	21.7	(16.4 - 26.9)	8.8	(5.3 - 12.3)	124.5	(107.4 - 141.7)
Liberty	536.0	(413.4 - 658.6)	4.8	(0.0 - 14.1)	7.3	(0.0 - 21.5)	129.6	(35.2 - 224.1)
Lincoln	466.4	(428.2 - 504.6)	36.1	(25.3 - 46.8)	5.7	(0.3 - 11.2)	118.8	(91.9 - 145.6)
McCone	409.1	(286.4 - 531.9)	32.8	(0.1 - 65.4)	20.1	(0.0 - 59.6)	161.4	(64.3 - 258.6)
Madison	334.5	(281.7 - 387.2)	18.1	(6.2 - 30.0)	0.0	na	64.2	(28.3 - 100.0)
Meagher	557.6	(426.1 - 689.2)	42.7	(5.3 - 80.1)	44.1	(0.0 - 89.8)	119.4	(36.1 - 202.7)
Mineral	477.7	(391.1 - 564.4)	45.8	(19.2 - 72.5)	11.2	(0.0 - 24.1)	101.0	(39.7 - 162.3)
Missoula	451.2	(431.4 - 471.0)	24.5	(19.8 - 29.2)	5.0	(3.0 - 7.1)	122.9	(108.9 - 136.8)
Musselshell	488.6	(408.4 - 568.8)	15.0	(1.8 - 28.1)	6.5	(0.0 - 15.5)	68.5	(29.1 - 107.9)
Park	434.2	(391.9 - 476.5)	20.1	(11.0 - 29.1)	4.3	(0.0 - 8.6)	114.8	(85.3 - 144.3)
Petroleum	256.8	(86.9 - 426.7)	0.0	na	0.0	na	69.2	(0.0 - 204.9)
Phillips	477.1	(397.6 - 556.6)	26.5	(7.9 - 45.0)	0.0	na	98.7	(48.0 - 149.3)
Pondera	531.8	(455.3 - 608.3)	23.1	(7.9 - 38.2)	20.3	(3.2 - 37.5)	122.5	(70.2 - 174.8)
Powder River	330.5	(226.6 - 434.3)	15.1	(0.0 - 35.9)	23.9	(0.0 - 50.9)	62.0	(1.2 - 122.7)
Powell	413.6	(350.6 - 476.5)	16.8	(4.3 - 29.3)	4.6	(0.0 - 11.0)	107.0	(58.5 - 155.5)
Prairie	655.6	(486.0 - 825.2)	46.9	(0.9 - 92.8)	0.0	na	107.3	(20.9 - 193.7)
Ravalli	425.7	(399.5 - 451.8)	25.1	(18.9 - 31.3)	9.1	(5.0 - 13.2)	101.9	(84.0 - 119.8)
Richland	353.2	(301.8 - 404.6)	6.7	(0.1 - 13.2)	8.8	(1.1 - 16.5)	103.2	(65.5 - 140.9)
Roosevelt	485.6	(422.8 - 548.4)	12.0	(2.3 - 21.6)	8.8	(0.9 - 16.7)	164.8	(115.0 - 214.6)
Rosebud	515.6	(443.5 - 587.6)	15.6	(3.6 - 27.6)	4.1	(0.0 - 9.9)	93.2	(49.9 - 136.5)
Sanders	488.9	(437.5 - 540.2)	20.4	(10.1 - 30.6)	9.1	(1.9 - 16.4)	116.7	(79.0 - 154.5)
Sheridan	373.9	(302.6 - 445.3)	11.8	(0.0 - 23.6)	12.8	(0.0 - 27.9)	102.9	(49.6 - 156.2)
Silver Bow	364.9	(338.5 - 391.4)	19.0	(13.2 - 24.9)	5.6	(2.0 - 9.1)	82.5	(65.2 - 99.7)
Stillwater	479.0	(418.1 - 539.8)	14.1	(3.6 - 24.6)	5.0	(0.0 - 12.1)	142.4	(96.5 - 188.3)
Sweet Grass	353.3	(277.4 - 429.2)	15.3	(0.0 - 30.5)	9.6	(0.0 - 23.4)	99.3	(42.1 - 156.4)
Teton	409.0	(346.4 - 471.5)	16.8	(4.3 - 29.4)	5.3	(0.0 - 12.7)	116.5	(68.1 - 165.0)
Toole	490.9	(409.3 - 572.4)	33.2	(12.0 - 54.4)	14.4	(0.1 - 28.6)	97.9	(47.7 - 148.1)
Treasure	706.8	(469.1 - 944.5)	39.1	(0.0 - 94.4)	0.0	na	241.0	(18.7 - 463.2)
Valley	514.1	(450.0 - 578.2)	18.4	(6.9 - 29.9)	8.7	(0.0 - 18.8)	119.5	(76.7 - 162.4)
Wheatland	455.3	(342.4 - 568.2)	12.7	(0.0 - 31.1)	6.4	(0.0 - 19.0)	84.7	(15.1 - 154.3)
Wibaux	468.0	(291.9 - 644.0)	27.9	(0.0 - 67.0)	0.0	na	21.9	(0.0 - 64.9)
Yellowstone	532.2	(515.4 - 549.1)	27.6	(23.8 - 31.4)	8.1	(6.0 - 10.1)	121.4	(110.4 - 132.4)

* Rates include all invasive cases plus bladder in-situ cases.

** Rates include invasive and in-situ bladder cases.

County Incidence Rates by Site
2002-2006 with 95% Confidence Intervals

	Cervix		Colon & Rectum		Kidney & Renal Pelvis		Leukemia	
County of Residence	**Rate per 100,000**	**95% CI for rates**	**Rate per 100,000**	**95% CI for rates**	**Rate per 100,000**	**95% CI for rates**	**Rate per 100,000**	**95% CI for rates**
Montana	6.0	(5.0 - 7.0)	45.7	(43.9 - 47.6)	12.4	(11.4 - 13.3)	13.3	(12.3 - 14.3)
Beaverhead	0.0	na	29.7	(15.4 - 43.9)	9.4	(1.1 - 17.7)	8.6	(1.1 - 16.2)
Big Horn	9.4	(0.0 - 20.1)	42.8	(24.4 - 61.2)	15.2	(5.7 - 24.6)	11.7	(2.8 - 20.5)
Blaine	5.0	(0.0 - 14.9)	39.5	(18.8 - 60.3)	8.9	(0.0 - 19.1)	9.8	(0.0 - 21.2)
Broadwater	6.5	(0.0 - 19.3)	49.1	(24.9 - 73.3)	8.7	(0.0 - 18.7)	19.0	(3.7 - 34.3)
Carbon	8.8	(0.0 - 21.8)	46.4	(30.0 - 62.9)	9.7	(1.9 - 17.4)	21.9	(10.1 - 33.8)
Carter	23.6	(0.0 - 70.0)	102.4	(38.5 - 166.4)	0.0	na	0.0	na
Cascade	9.2	(4.9 - 13.6)	41.7	(35.8 - 47.7)	12.7	(9.4 - 16.1)	6.9	(4.4 - 9.4)
Chouteau	0.0	na	62.7	(37.7 - 87.7)	15.5	(2.6 - 28.4)	12.4	(1.3 - 23.4)
Custer	5.8	(0.0 - 12.6)	67.6	(48.7 - 86.6)	8.4	(1.5 - 15.2)	15.3	(6.4 - 24.2)
Daniels	24.3	(0.0 - 57.9)	70.0	(27.8 - 112.2)	4.1	(0.0 - 12.1)	4.1	(0.0 - 12.1)
Dawson	0.0	na	57.4	(38.2 - 76.6)	10.5	(2.1 - 19.0)	16.4	(4.7 - 28.1)
Deer Lodge	6.6	(0.0 - 15.7)	48.6	(31.0 - 66.1)	19.8	(8.5 - 31.1)	7.4	(0.9 - 13.9)
Fallon	0.0	na	41.6	(12.6 - 70.6)	17.8	(0.0 - 38.2)	14.0	(0.0 - 29.9)
Fergus	1.8	(0.0 - 5.4)	58.4	(41.5 - 75.2)	16.8	(6.8 - 26.9)	10.0	(2.6 - 17.4)
Flathead	7.5	(3.7 - 11.3)	48.2	(41.7 - 54.7)	14.1	(10.5 - 17.6)	11.5	(8.3 - 14.8)
Gallatin	2.7	(0.3 - 5.0)	30.8	(24.2 - 37.3)	9.3	(5.8 - 12.9)	9.5	(5.9 - 13.1)
Garfield	0.0	na	57.3	(6.6 - 108.0)	31.3	(0.0 - 67.2)	17.5	(0.0 - 51.8)
Glacier	0.0	na	52.4	(33.5 - 71.4)	9.9	(1.9 - 17.9)	15.3	(5.2 - 25.4)
Golden Valley	0.0	na	37.7	(0.0 - 80.6)	13.7	(0.0 - 40.6)	10.8	(0.0 - 31.9)
Granite	12.7	(0.0 - 37.5)	21.8	(2.5 - 41.0)	0.0	na	21.6	(0.0 - 47.0)
Hill	8.4	(0.0 - 18.3)	51.8	(36.4 - 67.3)	25.6	(14.8 - 36.4)	18.7	(9.5 - 28.0)
Jefferson	8.9	(0.0 - 21.3)	37.2	(20.1 - 54.3)	8.2	(0.0 - 17.6)	12.0	(3.2 - 20.8)
Judith Basin	0.0	na	41.9	(10.8 - 73.1)	19.6	(0.0 - 41.8)	45.2	(11.3 - 79.2)
Lake	3.4	(0.0 - 7.2)	49.2	(38.5 - 60.0)	13.1	(7.4 - 18.8)	13.8	(7.8 - 19.9)
Lewis & Clark	5.4	(2.0 - 8.7)	44.5	(36.9 - 52.1)	11.1	(7.2 - 14.9)	13.2	(9.0 - 17.4)
Liberty	0.0	na	62.5	(26.0 - 98.9)	0.0	na	25.2	(0.2 - 50.2)
Lincoln	4.9	(0.0 - 10.4)	43.7	(32.2 - 55.3)	11.7	(5.9 - 17.5)	10.1	(3.8 - 16.3)
McCone	0.0	na	101.3	(43.8 - 158.9)	7.2	(0.0 - 21.4)	7.2	(0.0 - 21.3)
Madison	3.8	(0.0 - 11.4)	38.6	(21.1 - 56.1)	18.6	(6.2 - 31.0)	3.8	(0.0 - 9.0)
Meagher	0.0	na	40.9	(0.5 - 81.3)	12.3	(0.0 - 29.3)	5.8	(0.0 - 17.3)
Mineral	9.2	(0.0 - 27.4)	52.7	(21.5 - 83.9)	18.9	(2.2 - 35.7)	8.3	(0.0 - 19.9)
Missoula	4.4	(1.8 - 7.1)	40.8	(34.9 - 46.8)	13.5	(10.0 - 17.0)	15.3	(11.6 - 19.0)
Musselshell	11.0	(0.0 - 26.3)	47.0	(23.8 - 70.1)	9.0	(0.0 - 19.2)	14.5	(0.3 - 28.7)
Park	10.0	(0.0 - 20.3)	40.1	(27.0 - 53.1)	18.7	(9.9 - 27.5)	9.9	(3.3 - 16.5)
Petroleum	0.0	na	60.3	(0.0 - 143.9)	0.0	na	22.8	(0.0 - 67.5)
Phillips	0.0	na	62.1	(34.1 - 90.1)	0.0	na	27.3	(7.9 - 46.7)
Pondera	34.9	(1.8 - 68.1)	25.3	(9.5 - 41.0)	15.6	(3.1 - 28.1)	13.4	(1.6 - 25.2)
Powder River	0.0	na	15.5	(0.0 - 37.0)	0.0	na	0.0	na
Powell	6.8	(0.0 - 20.3)	25.8	(10.5 - 41.2)	11.8	(1.4 - 22.3)	18.8	(4.4 - 33.1)
Prairie	0.0	na	127.9	(56.9 - 198.9)	12.5	(0.0 - 36.9)	20.7	(0.0 - 49.8)
Ravalli	3.1	(0.0 - 6.2)	34.0	(26.8 - 41.3)	9.3	(5.5 - 13.1)	14.6	(9.8 - 19.4)
Richland	6.1	(0.0 - 18.0)	52.3	(32.9 - 71.6)	4.1	(0.0 - 9.7)	19.3	(6.4 - 32.2)
Roosevelt	7.2	(0.0 - 17.2)	52.6	(32.2 - 72.9)	21.6	(8.7 - 34.5)	13.3	(2.4 - 24.3)
Rosebud	3.2	(0.0 - 9.5)	113.2	(77.9 - 148.4)	13.8	(2.3 - 25.4)	10.7	(0.0 - 21.6)
Sanders	2.4	(0.0 - 7.1)	47.9	(32.1 - 63.7)	10.0	(3.0 - 17.0)	19.0	(8.0 - 29.9)
Sheridan	0.0	na	42.8	(20.7 - 64.8)	15.9	(1.8 - 30.1)	15.5	(1.5 - 29.4)
Silver Bow	1.6	(0.0 - 4.8)	41.0	(32.2 - 49.7)	9.4	(5.1 - 13.7)	11.7	(6.8 - 16.6)
Stillwater	14.5	(0.0 - 31.7)	47.8	(28.4 - 67.3)	7.0	(0.1 - 13.9)	3.8	(0.0 - 9.1)
Sweet Grass	0.0	na	14.9	(0.0 - 29.9)	6.8	(0.0 - 16.2)	16.8	(0.2 - 33.4)
Teton	24.3	(2.6 - 45.9)	46.5	(25.8 - 67.1)	4.0	(0.0 - 9.5)	11.5	(1.2 - 21.8)
Toole	0.0	na	58.1	(30.2 - 86.0)	9.5	(0.0 - 20.2)	18.0	(3.6 - 32.5)
Treasure	0.0	na	101.9	(11.8 - 192.0)	0.0	na	0.0	na
Valley	7.8	(0.0 - 18.7)	44.0	(26.6 - 61.4)	28.1	(13.2 - 43.0)	20.7	(8.9 - 32.4)
Wheatland	46.1	(0.0 - 115.0)	55.1	(15.8 - 94.4)	21.2	(0.0 - 45.3)	21.3	(0.0 - 46.2)
Wibaux	109.3	(0.0 - 323.6)	83.3	(23.6 - 142.9)	28.3	(0.0 - 67.5)	11.6	(0.0 - 34.2)
Yellowstone	6.5	(3.8 - 9.1)	51.3	(46.1 - 56.4)	12.6	(10.0 - 15.2)	16.9	(13.9 - 20.0)

County Incidence Rates by Site
2002-2006 with 95% Confidence Intervals

	Lung		Melanoma of the Skin		Non-Hodgkin Lymphoma		Oral Cavity & Pharynx	
County of Residence	**Rate per 100,000**	**95% CI for rates**	**Rate per 100,000**	**95% CI for rates**	**Rate per 100,000**	**95% CI for rates**	**Rate per 100,000**	**95% CI for rates**
Montana	64.7	(62.5 - 66.9)	16.7	(15.6 - 17.9)	18.5	(17.3 - 19.7)	10.5	(9.6 - 11.4)
Beaverhead	52.8	(33.1 - 72.4)	20.7	(8.4 - 33.1)	18.6	(7.0 - 30.2)	9.6	(1.2 - 18.1)
Big Horn	55.9	(35.7 - 76.1)	3.3	(0.0 - 7.9)	19.1	(6.8 - 31.5)	10.4	(1.9 - 19.0)
Blaine	56.5	(30.9 - 82.1)	5.5	(0.0 - 13.2)	26.6	(9.2 - 44.0)	6.0	(0.0 - 14.3)
Broadwater	93.1	(59.7 - 126.5)	7.0	(0.0 - 16.8)	11.8	(0.1 - 23.5)	8.9	(0.0 - 18.9)
Carbon	53.3	(35.3 - 71.3)	37.4	(19.7 - 55.1)	22.1	(10.4 - 33.7)	15.0	(5.1 - 24.8)
Carter	22.5	(0.0 - 53.9)	0.0	na	0.0	na	0.0	na
Cascade	72.2	(64.4 - 80.0)	12.2	(8.9 - 15.5)	18.6	(14.5 - 22.6)	10.0	(7.1 - 12.9)
Chouteau	65.9	(40.6 - 91.1)	9.8	(0.0 - 19.6)	14.5	(2.6 - 26.4)	3.9	(0.0 - 11.6)
Custer	82.0	(61.5 - 102.5)	13.8	(3.7 - 24.0)	16.7	(7.5 - 25.9)	21.5	(10.4 - 32.5)
Daniels	88.4	(41.8 - 135.0)	17.5	(0.0 - 37.8)	24.9	(0.4 - 49.4)	0.0	na
Dawson	84.7	(60.7 - 108.8)	29.3	(13.7 - 44.9)	26.1	(10.8 - 41.5)	10.6	(2.1 - 19.0)
Deer Lodge	64.2	(44.4 - 84.1)	13.1	(3.8 - 22.3)	26.2	(12.3 - 40.0)	7.8	(0.0 - 15.7)
Fallon	65.7	(29.7 - 101.7)	12.4	(0.0 - 30.0)	0.0	na	5.0	(0.0 - 14.8)
Fergus	55.1	(39.7 - 70.4)	16.7	(8.2 - 25.2)	29.3	(17.9 - 40.7)	12.7	(4.9 - 20.4)
Flathead	64.3	(56.7 - 71.9)	19.9	(15.6 - 24.2)	17.9	(13.9 - 21.8)	7.3	(4.8 - 9.8)
Gallatin	46.6	(38.4 - 54.8)	18.5	(13.9 - 23.2)	17.1	(12.3 - 21.9)	7.7	(4.7 - 10.7)
Garfield	55.6	(6.4 - 104.8)	0.0	na	25.2	(0.0 - 60.1)	36.5	(0.0 - 77.8)
Glacier	67.4	(45.7 - 89.1)	3.4	(0.0 - 8.2)	18.4	(6.9 - 29.9)	9.7	(1.8 - 17.5)
Golden Valley	127.4	(43.1 - 211.7)	10.8	(0.0 - 31.9)	0.0	na	43.6	(0.0 - 94.5)
Granite	43.6	(16.4 - 70.8)	33.4	(2.3 - 64.6)	11.3	(0.0 - 26.9)	22.3	(0.2 - 44.3)
Hill	74.3	(55.7 - 92.9)	7.5	(1.3 - 13.7)	8.2	(2.1 - 14.2)	8.4	(2.2 - 14.7)
Jefferson	65.9	(41.8 - 90.0)	1.1	(0.0 - 3.3)	14.6	(4.8 - 24.3)	6.5	(0.7 - 12.3)
Judith Basin	78.8	(35.7 - 121.8)	9.5	(0.0 - 28.1)	5.6	(0.0 - 16.7)	6.1	(0.0 - 18.0)
Lake	59.8	(48.0 -71.7)	13.1	(7.4 - 18.7)	22.7	(15.4 - 29.9)	10.2	(5.3 - 15.0)
Lewis & Clark	70.3	(60.6 - 79.9)	12.9	(8.7 - 17.0)	23.4	(17.9 - 28.9)	10.0	(6.5 - 13.5)
Liberty	52.7	(16.9 - 88.6)	21.4	(0.0 - 45.7)	14.0	(0.0 - 33.3)	20.3	(0.0 - 43.2)
Lincoln	79.9	(64.6 - 95.2)	7.2	(2.1 - 12.4)	18.9	(11.2 - 26.6)	9.6	(4.3 - 14.9)
McCone	13.3	(0.0 - 31.8)	0.0	na	11.3	(0.0 - 27.0)	0.0	na
Madison	47.9	(28.5 - 67.2)	10.8	(0.6 - 21.1)	4.5	(0.0 - 10.8)	4.7	(0.0 - 11.2)
Meagher	84.4	(35.9 - 132.8)	0.0	na	21.6	(0.0 - 46.2)	0.0	na
Mineral	98.2	(60.3 - 136.0)	7.2	(0.0 - 17.5)	6.6	(0.0 - 15.9)	6.6	(0.0 - 15.9)
Missoula	62.3	(54.8 - 69.9)	22.6	(18.3 - 27.0)	15.2	(11.5 - 18.8)	10.4	(7.4 - 13.3)
Musselshell	111.2	(72.1 - 150.3)	13.9	(0.0 - 30.4)	11.9	(0.1 - 23.7)	12.1	(0.2 - 24.1)
Park	55.3	(40.3 - 70.3)	10.4	(3.8 - 17.0)	15.6	(7.7 - 23.6)	14.0	(6.6 - 21.4)
Petroleum	36.1	(0.0 - 106.7)	0.0	na	0.0	na	0.0	na
Phillips	96.3	(61.5 - 131.0)	12.2	(0.0 - 26.8)	19.2	(3.6 - 34.8)	5.6	(0.0 - 13.5)
Pondera	68.5	(42.6 - 94.5)	14.3	(1.8 - 26.8)	27.5	(10.4 - 44.7)	12.4	(1.5 - 23.3)
Powder River	45.3	(8.8 - 81.8)	26.2	(0.0 - 65.3)	0.0	na	0.0	na
Powell	86.1	(57.4 - 114.7)	12.6	(1.4 - 23.7)	14.4	(2.9 - 25.9)	9.4	(0.2 - 18.7)
Prairie	70.7	(17.5 - 124.0)	25.6	(0.0 - 75.7)	20.7	(0.0 - 49.8)	8.7	(0.0 - 25.8)
Ravalli	53.1	(44.1 - 62.1)	22.4	(16.0 - 28.8)	17.4	(12.2 - 22.6)	7.6	(4.0 - 11.2)
Richland	68.4	(47.1 - 89.8)	9.8	(0.0 - 20.2)	17.6	(6.6 - 28.6)	2.9	(0.0 - 6.9)
Roosevelt	62.2	(38.6 - 85.8)	15.8	(4.8 - 26.8)	28.5	(13.4 - 43.7)	12.3	(2.3 - 22.3)
Rosebud	64.7	(39.0 - 90.4)	10.5	(2.0 - 19.0)	35.2	(14.8 - 55.6)	13.9	(3.3 - 24.5)
Sanders	61.5	(44.2 - 78.7)	20.8	(9.0 - 32.5)	26.1	(13.2 - 38.9)	17.0	(7.6 - 26.3)
Sheridan	52.2	(27.4 - 76.9)	6.8	(0.0 - 16.5)	20.3	(3.8 - 36.8)	5.9	(0.0 - 14.2)
Silver Bow	61.0	(50.4 - 71.7)	16.1	(10.4 - 21.7)	7.8	(3.8 - 11.7)	9.8	(5.3 - 14.4)
Stillwater	58.9	(37.5 - 80.3)	21.4	(7.9 - 34.9)	20.9	(8.5 - 33.3)	11.2	(1.1 - 21.3)
Sweet Grass	30.5	(7.7 - 53.3)	17.2	(0.0 - 34.6)	19.9	(2.1 - 37.6)	18.9	(2.2 - 35.5)
Teton	53.4	(30.4 - 76.5)	4.5	(0.0 - 10.8)	3.8	(0.0 - 9.1)	10.2	(0.2 - 20.2)
Toole	61.4	(31.9 - 91.0)	12.9	(0.0 - 25.8)	28.6	(8.5 - 48.8)	9.1	(0.0 - 19.4)
Treasure	187.9	(63.8 - 312.0)	0.0	na	15.6	(0.0 - 46.1)	17.2	(0.0 - 51.0)
Valley	51.0	(32.0 - 70.0)	9.0	(1.1 - 16.9)	26.0	(11.7 - 40.3)	9.4	(1.1 - 17.7)
Wheatland	35.7	(5.9 - 65.4)	13.8	(0.0 - 33.0)	19.1	(0.0 - 41.4)	10.9	(0.0 - 26.3)
Wibaux	0.0	na	17.8	(0.0 - 52.7)	26.0	(0.0 - 62.2)	16.3	(0.0 - 48.3)
Yellowstone	71.7	(65.6 - 77.9)	23.6	(20.0 - 27.2)	22.2	(18.8 - 25.7)	14.6	(11.8 - 17.3)

County Incidence Rates by Site
2002-2006 with 95% Confidence Intervals

	Ovary		Pancreas		Prostate		Stomach	
County of Residence	**Rate per 100,000**	**95% CI for rates**	**Rate per 100,000**	**95% CI for rates**	**Rate per 100,000**	**95% CI for rates**	**Rate per 100,000**	**95% CI for rates**
Montana	14.0	(12.6 - 15.4)	10.6	(9.7 - 11.5)	173.6	(168.3 - 178.9)	6.1	(5.4 - 6.8)
Beaverhead	7.9	(0.0 - 18.8)	13.0	(3.3 - 22.7)	72.5	(39.7 - 105.4)	1.9	(0.0 - 5.7)
Big Horn	9.4	(0.0 - 20.1)	3.6	(0.0 - 8.6)	133.0	(83.2 - 182.7)	3.2	(0.0 - 7.6)
Blaine	15.4	(0.0 - 32.9)	11.8	(0.2 - 23.4)	200.8	(130.8 - 270.8)	8.4	(0.0 - 17.9)
Broadwater	16.6	(0.0 - 35.9)	9.2	(0.0 - 19.7)	126.8	(72.3 - 181.3)	0.0	na
Carbon	16.7	(3.3 - 30.2)	10.3	(2.7 - 18.0)	166.4	(120.9 - 211.9)	2.7	(0.0 - 6.4)
Carter	0.0	na	0.0	na	159.8	(49.0 - 270.7)	0.0	na
Cascade	14.0	(9.1 - 18.8)	7.8	(5.2 - 10.3)	196.8	(177.6 - 216.0)	8.9	(6.1 - 11.7)
Chouteau	30.4	(5.1 - 55.6)	2.8	(0.0 - 8.2)	195.7	(130.4 - 261.1)	5.7	(0.0 - 13.7)
Custer	5.3	(0.0 - 12.7)	16.0	(6.8 - 25.2)	168.3	(123.6 - 212.9)	4.5	(0.1 - 8.9)
Daniels	9.1	(0.0 - 27.1)	7.2	(0.0 - 21.3)	51.7	(1.0 - 102.4)	10.1	(0.0 - 24.5)
Dawson	17.1	(0.0 - 34.9)	7.7	(0.9 - 14.5)	196.3	(144.7 - 247.8)	1.7	(0.0 - 4.9)
Deer Lodge	5.9	(0.0 - 14.0)	3.2	(0.0 - 7.6)	193.2	(143.1 - 243.2)	4.8	(0.0 - 10.4)
Fallon	9.8	(0.0 - 28.9)	0.0	na	200.6	(103.8 - 297.5)	0.0	na
Fergus	28.6	(10.1 -47.1)	9.2	(2.5 - 15.9)	277.5	(225.4 - 329.5)	5.6	(0.4 - 10.9)
Flathead	12.8	(8.1 - 17.4)	14.0	(10.5 - 17.5)	213.9	(194.1 - 233.7)	6.8	(4.4 - 9.2)
Gallatin	13.5	(7.8 - 19.3)	8.6	(5.3 - 11.9)	138.2	(118.3 - 158.1)	4.9	(2.3 - 7.5)
Garfield	28.7	(0.0 - 85.1)	33.7	(0.0 - 72.3)	129.4	(15.6 - 243.3)	0.0	na
Glacier	0.0	na	8.1	(0.9 - 15.3)	104.4	(65.5 - 143.2)	11.4	(2.9 - 19.9)
Golden Valley	0.0	na	0.0	na	169.4	(32.4 - 306.4)	0.0	na
Granite	43.3	(0.0 - 86.9)	9.7	(0.0 - 23.2)	152.8	(76.7 - 228.9)	3.8	(0.0 - 11.2)
Hill	18.0	(4.2 - 31.8)	12.2	(5.0 - 19.4)	214.8	(167.4 - 262.1)	6.3	(0.6 - 11.9)
Jefferson	28.5	(7.2 - 49.8)	10.1	(1.0 - 19.1)	140.1	(92.7 - 187.4)	9.9	(0.8 - 19.0)
Judith Basin	0.0	na	11.5	(0.0 - 27.4)	255.2	(144.8 - 365.6)	5.8	(0.0 - 17.0)
Lake	16.2	(7.9 - 24.5)	8.7	(4.3 - 13.2	144.3	(117.5 - 171.1)	5.9	(2.2 - 9.6)
Lewis & Clark	9.0	(4.4 - 13.6)	11.4	(7.5 - 15.2)	141.3	(121.6 - 161.0)	6.7	(3.7 - 9.7)
Liberty	0.0	na	0.0	na	211.0	(106.2 - 315.9)	10.5	(0.0 - 25.1)
Lincoln	14.5	(5.4 - 23.6)	9.5	(3.8 - 15.1)	172.9	(139.8 - 206.1)	5.8	(1.8 - 9.9)
McCone	0.0	na	18.5	(0.0 - 39.7)	141.3	(53.0 - 229.6)	6.6	(0.0 - 19.6)
Madison	24.8	(4.5 - 45.1)	5.2	(0.0 - 11.1)	110.5	(70.2 - 150.9)	5.9	(0.0 - 12.5)
Meagher	13.4	(0.0 - 39.6)	23.0	(0.0 - 49.1)	284.6	(149.5 - 419.6)	0.0	na
Mineral	21.1	(0.0 - 45.0)	18.0	(2.0 - 34.0)	120.9	(56.0 - 185.9)	0.0	na
Missoula	17.6	(12.3 - 22.9)	12.2	(8.9 - 15.5)	173.1	(155.0 - 191.3)	6.5	(4.1 - 9.0)
Musselshell	6.5	(0.0 - 19.3)	8.3	(0.0 - 17.8)	166.2	(100.3 - 232.0)	6.7	(0.0 - 16.0)
Park	17.8	(6.1 - 29.5)	9.3	(3.2 - 15.5)	178.9	(137.7 - 220.0)	5.9	(1.2 - 10.7)
Petroleum	0.0	na	54.6	(0.0 - 131.3)	48.9	(0.0 - 144.7)	0.0	na
Phillips	10.2	(0.0 - 25.2)	2.1	(0.0 - 6.1)	157.7	(92.7 - 222.7)	2.1	(0.0 - 6.1)
Pondera	10.6	(0.0 - 25.3)	5.1	(0.0 - 12.2)	212.5	(144.7 - 280.3)	3.6	(0.0 - 10.6)
Powder River	0.0	na	24.6	(0.0 - 52.6)	156.9	(54.1 - 259.7)	15.6	(0.0 - 37.2)
Powell	3.6	(0.0 - 10.6)	12.4	(1.5 - 23.4)	139.5	(87.1 - 191.9)	9.9	(0.2 - 19.6)
Prairie	9.4	(0.0 - 27.8)	31.4	(0.0 - 69.6)	220.1	(78.8 - 361.5)	37.7	(0.0 - 81.2)
Ravalli	12.4	(6.5 - 18.4)	10.0	(6.0 - 13.9)	164.3	(141.5 - 187.1)	5.1	(2.3 - 7.9)
Richland	6.2	(0.0 - 14.7)	11.1	(2.8 - 19.4)	85.3	(47.9 - 122.7)	1.6	(0.0 - 4.7)
Roosevelt	18.7	(2.3 - 35.1)	5.4	(0.0 - 11.5)	116.0	(69.8 - 162.2)	9.8	(1.2 - 18.4)
Rosebud	18.3	(0.0 - 36.6)	11.8	(0.0 - 23.8)	148.9	(95.6 - 202.2)	15.0	(2.7 - 27.4)
Sanders	18.3	(4.6 - 32.0)	13.8	(5.6 - 22.0)	171.3	(130.7 - 211.9)	10.0	(3.0 - 16.9)
Sheridan	45.8	(0.0 - 95.2)	14.1	(1.5 - 26.7)	79.5	(34.3 - 124.7)	2.4	(0.0 - 7.2)
Silver Bow	11.0	(5.0 - 16.9)	10.6	(6.2 - 15.0)	127.1	(104.2 - 150.0)	3.6	(1.1 - 6.1)
Stillwater	11.5	(0.0 - 24.5)	13.6	(3.4 - 23.7)	206.6	(152.0 - 261.2)	3.5	(0.0 - 8.3)
Sweet Grass	0.0	na	4.4	(0.0 - 12.9)	174.4	(98.6 - 250.2)	8.6	(0.0 - 20.7)
Teton	22.7	(0.4 - 44.9)	2.7	(0.0 - 8.0)	213.3	(150.0 - 276.6)	2.2	(0.0 - 6.4)
Toole	0.0	na	14.0	(0.1 - 28.0)	186.7	(112.0 - 261.5)	6.7	(0.0 - 16.1)
Treasure	39.0	(0.0 - 115.4)	0.0	na	333.5	(87.9 - 579.0)	0.0	na
Valley	15.0	(0.0 - 30.0)	13.5	(3.4 - 23.6)	135.7	(89.9 - 181.5)	12.4	(1.4 - 23.4)
Wheatland	21.3	(0.0 - 52.1)	14.9	(0.0 - 36.0)	227.7	(119.0 - 336.4)	8.3	(0.0 - 24.4)
Wibaux	21.9	(0.0 - 64.9)	14.0	(0.0 - 41.6)	202.7	(51.5 - 353.9)	0.0	na
Yellowstone	14.8	(11.0 - 18.6)	12.7	(10.1 - 15.2)	208.5	(192.8 - 224.1)	5.4	(3.7 - 7.0)

County Incidence Rates by Site
2002-2006 with 95% Confidence Intervals

	Thyroid		Uterus	
County of Residence	**Rate per 100,000**	**95% CI for rates**	**Rate per 100,000**	**95% CI for rates**
Montana	10.8	(9.9 - 11.8)	22.9	(21.1 - 24.7)
Beaverhead	12.8	(2.1 - 23.5)	31.4	(7.4 - 55.3)
Big Horn	3.4	(0.0 - 8.1)	15.1	(0.0 - 30.4)
Blaine	9.3	(0.0 - 19.8)	11.7	(0.0 - 27.8)
Broadwater	7.5	(0.0 - 18.0)	6.0	(0.0 - 17.8)
Carbon	9.5	(1.8 - 17.2)	22.5	(6.8 - 38.2)
Carter	27.7	(0.0 - 66.3)	0.0	na
Cascade	10.5	(7.3 - 13.8)	27.0	(20.4 - 33.6)
Chouteau	0.0	na	35.1	(3.4 - 66.9)
Custer	15.9	(5.8 - 26.0)	35.6	(16.2 - 55.0)
Daniels	12.6	(0.0 - 37.2)	12.0	(0.0 - 35.4)
Dawson	10.5	(2.1 - 19.0)	25.2	(6.3 - 44.1)
Deer Lodge	12.7	(2.9 - 22.5)	6.6	(0.0 - 15.7)
Fallon	0.0	na	57.2	(6.3 - 108.1)
Fergus	7.5	(1.2 - 13.8)	31.2	(14.2 - 48.2)
Flathead	12.0	(8.7 - 15.2)	26.5	(19.8 - 33.1)
Gallatin	8.2	(5.3 - 11.2)	27.5	(19.3 - 35.7)
Garfield	20.2	(0.0 - 59.8)	0.0	na
Glacier	3.1	(0.0 - 7.4)	37.7	(16.4 - 59.1)
Golden Valley	43.6	(0.0 - 93.3)	0.0	na
Granite	3.8	(0.0 - 11.2)	0.0	na
Hill	6.3	(0.7 - 11.9)	24.5	(9.9 - 39.2)
Jefferson	7.3	(0.0 - 14.7)	21.7	(3.1 - 40.2)
Judith Basin	20.9	(20.1 - 61.9)	33.6	(0.0 - 71.7)
Lake	7.1	(2.8 - 11.5)	26.0	(14.7 - 37.3)
Lewis & Clark	7.1	(4.1 - 10.1)	26.6	(18.7 - 34.4)
Liberty	37.2	(0.0 - 80.3)	87.9	(16.4 - 159.3)
Lincoln	11.8	(4.4 - 19.2)	23.1	(11.2 - 35.0)
McCone	27.9	(0.0 - 82.5)	15.1	(0.0 - 44.8)
Madison	13.2	(1.0 - 25.4)	19.2	(0.0 - 39.3)
Meagher	0.0	na	13.7	(0.0 - 40.6)
Mineral	10.6	(0.0 - 22.6)	31.1	(0.2 - 62.0)
Missoula	11.4	(8.4 - 14.5)	18.6	(13.2 - 24.0)
Musselshell	19.9	(1.4 - 38.3)	31.4	(3.8 - 58.9)
Park	9.0	(2.6 - 15.4)	13.0	(3.3 - 22.7)
Petroleum	0.0	na	0.0	na
Phillips	22.4	(4.3 - 40.5)	7.3	(0.0 - 21.5)
Pondera	9.2	(0.0 - 21.8)	20.4	(0.4 - 40.4)
Powder River	7.9	(0.0 - 23.5)	0.0	na
Powell	2.6	(0.0 - 7.7)	11.6	(0.0 - 27.6)
Prairie	0.0	na	48.0	(0.0 - 114.6)
Ravalli	9.6	(5.5 - 13.8)	14.7	(8.2 - 21.2)
Richland	0.0	na	14.2	(0.0 - 31.7)
Roosevelt	9.4	(1.1 - 17.7)	18.7	(2.2 - 35.3)
Rosebud	9.2	(1.1 - 17.4)	10.8	(0.0 - 25.7)
Sanders	0.0	na	22.5	(7.7 - 37.3)
Sheridan	0.0	na	16.4	(0.0 - 36.0)
Silver Bow	5.7	(2.2 - 9.1)	16.1	(8.2 - 24.0)
Stillwater	10.7	(1.0 - 20.5)	28.9	(8.8 - 49.1)
Sweet Grass	7.0	(0.0 - 16.8)	12.8	(0.0 - 30.8)
Teton	12.4	(1.4 - 23.4)	18.9	(0.2 - 37.7)
Toole	7.7	(0.0 - 18.5)	44.0	(10.6 - 77.5)
Treasure	31.5	(0.0 - 93.2)	39.0	(0.0 - 115.4)
Valley	20.9	(3.9 - 37.8)	42.2	(17.8 - 66.6)
Wheatland	23.8	(0.0 - 50.9)	15.0	(0.0 - 44.4)
Wibaux	23.4	(0.0 - 69.2)	32.6	(0.0 - 96.6)
Yellowstone	17.3	(14.2 - 20.5)	24.3	(19.4 - 29.2)

County Incidence by Site and Sex
2002-2006

	All Cancers		Bladder*		Brain & CNS		Breast		Cervix	Colon & Rectum	
County of Residence	**Males**	**Females**	**Males**	**Females**	**Males**	**Females**	**Males**	**Females**	**Females**	**Males**	**Females**
Montana	12,894	10,985	943	255	223	152	14	3,220	148	1,236	1,138
Beaverhead	87	107	11	1	2	1	-	32	-	8	9
Big Horn	119	105	16	2	3	1	-	29	3	13	9
Blaine	80	65	8	2	3	-	-	15	1	5	9
Broadwater	91	58	11	1	1	1	1	23	1	10	6
Carbon	162	134	9	3	-	1	-	36	2	20	11
Carter	15	16	1	-	-	-	-	5	1	5	5
Cascade	1,103	983	83	23	21	11	1	282	18	90	100
Chouteau	86	86	3	2	1	1	-	25	-	10	15
Custer	203	206	14	5	4	3	-	58	3	26	25
Daniels	35	25	-	-	1	1	-	8	2	8	3
Dawson	177	134	11	5	-	2	-	41	-	24	11
Deer Lodge	171	106	11	3	4	4	-	26	2	16	15
Fallon	42	36	6	-	-	1	-	4	-	2	6
Fergus	265	200	17	4	6	3	-	57	1	25	24
Flathead	1,240	1,015	90	26	27	11	1	339	16	110	104
Gallatin	624	645	46	16	12	8	2	225	5	44	45
Garfield	26	14	2	-	-	1	-	3	-	4	1
Glacier	109	141	4	-	4	3	-	49	-	19	11
Golden Valley	17	20	4	-	-	-	-	4	-	2	1
Granite	51	31	3	-	2	-	-	9	1	2	3
Hill	223	192	14	3	6	4	-	53	3	25	19
Jefferson	130	91	7	2	1	1	-	28	2	15	6
Judith Basin	56	20	1	1	-	-	-	4	-	5	2
Lake	390	303	24	9	9	5	-	93	3	44	37
Lewis & Clark	713	700	55	11	14	11	-	209	10	73	62
Liberty	44	38	1	-	1	-	-	9	-	7	5
Lincoln	330	270	39	6	3	2	1	78	3	25	32
McCone	30	23	2	2	1	-	-	11	-	9	5
Madison	97	66	7	2	-	-	1	14	1	10	9
Meagher	46	28	5	-	4	-	-	8	-	3	2
Mineral	74	50	8	4	1	2	-	11	1	7	5
Missoula	1,096	973	79	28	15	9	2	307	11	87	99
Musselshell	76	74	3	2	2	-	-	12	2	7	9
Park	215	201	17	2	-	4	-	60	4	18	19
Petroleum	3	6	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2
Phillips	76	67	7	1	-	-	-	15	-	8	11
Pondera	111	83	6	3	4	2	-	22	5	5	5
Powder River	27	14	2	-	3	-	-	4	-	2	-
Powell	108	60	5	2	-	2	-	20	1	5	6
Prairie	36	26	4	-	-	-	-	6	-	5	8
Ravalli	591	459	52	12	8	12	-	130	4	36	50
Richland	103	91	4	-	3	2	-	31	1	20	9
Roosevelt	118	117	6	-	3	2	1	43	2	14	12
Rosebud	123	89	5	2	1	1	-	19	1	26	16
Sanders	232	142	15	1	6	1	-	41	1	22	15
Sheridan	60	58	4	-	2	1	-	16	-	11	4
Silver Bow	398	356	28	13	7	3	-	92	1	43	43
Stillwater	143	103	6	1	-	2	-	38	3	15	9
Sweet Grass	49	38	2	2	1	1	-	12	-	3	1
Teton	90	80	6	1	1	1	-	24	5	7	13
Toole	84	59	9	1	4	-	-	15	-	9	8
Treasure	17	18	1	1	-	-	-	5	-	2	3
Valley	138	127	10	-	2	1	-	33	2	10	15
Wheatland	39	29	1	1	-	1	-	6	2	6	2
Wibaux	24	9	2	-	-	-	-	1	1	6	2
Yellowstone	2,096	1,797	155	49	30	29	4	479	23	203	180
Unknown County	5	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

* Incidence includes all invasive cases plus bladder-insitu cases.

County Incidence by Site and Sex
2002-2006

	Esophagus		Hodgkin Lymphoma		Kidney & Renal Pelvis		Larynx		Leukemia	
County of Residence	**Males**	**Females**	**Males**	**Females**	**Males**	**Females**	**Males**	**Females**	**Males**	**Females**
Montana	186	56	70	43	402	231	121	43	389	280
Beaverhead	3	-	-	-	2	3	-	-	2	3
Big Horn	-	-	-	-	5	5	1	-	4	3
Blaine	2	-	-	-	2	1	1	-	-	3
Broadwater	1	-	-	-	3	-	-	3	6	-
Carbon	-	2	1	-	4	2	2	-	6	8
Carter	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cascade	18	5	2	5	30	26	8	6	19	11
Chouteau	1	2	-	-	5	1	-	-	3	2
Custer	6	-	2	1	5	1	1	1	6	6
Daniels	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Dawson	1	1	-	-	5	1	-	-	5	3
Deer Lodge	2	-	1	-	8	4	1	1	4	1
Fallon	-	-	1	-	1	2	-	-	1	2
Fergus	4	-	1	-	8	4	4	-	5	3
Flathead	18	5	6	5	45	18	6	3	23	27
Gallatin	15	3	6	4	18	10	10	3	14	15
Garfield	2	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	1	-
Glacier	3	2	-	1	4	2	1	-	5	4
Golden Valley	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Granite	3	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	3	-
Hill	1	1	2	-	15	7	4	1	11	5
Jefferson	2	-	1	-	1	2	2	1	5	3
Judith Basin	1	-	-	-	2	1	1	-	6	1
Lake	5	3	1	-	13	8	6	-	10	11
Lewis & Clark	10	5	3	3	20	13	10	3	22	16
Liberty	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1
Lincoln	5	1	-	1	12	4	2	1	6	5
McCone	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
Madison	-	-	-	-	8	1	1	-	1	1
Meagher	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	1
Mineral	3	1	-	-	5	-	1	-	2	-
Missoula	13	1	8	5	35	25	9	3	41	27
Musselshell	1	1	-	1	1	2	1	1	-	4
Park	2	-	4	-	12	6	6	-	6	3
Petroleum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Phillips	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	5	3
Pondera	3	3	-	2	5	1	-	-	4	1
Powder River	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Powell	3	-	1	-	4	1	1	-	6	1
Prairie	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	-
Ravalli	5	4	5	-	13	10	1	4	20	16
Richland	1	-	2	1	1	1	2	-	7	3
Roosevelt	-	-	-	-	10	1	2	-	5	1
Rosebud	-	-	-	1	3	3	2	-	2	2
Sanders	2	3	2	2	6	2	1	2	9	4
Sheridan	1	1	-	-	3	2	-	1	1	4
Silver Bow	8	1	2	2	9	10	3	3	13	10
Stillwater	2	-	1	2	2	2	2	-	1	1
Sweet Grass	-	1	-	-	-	2	1	-	2	2
Teton	3	-	1	-	1	1	-	1	3	2
Toole	1	1	2	-	2	1	-	1	5	1
Treasure	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Valley	2	-	1	-	11	3	2	-	6	6
Wheatland	1	-	-	-	1	2	1	-	3	-
Wibaux	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	1	-
Yellowstone	30	8	12	7	53	38	20	4	73	51
Unknown County	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

County Incidence by Site and Sex
2002-2006

	Lung		Melanoma of Skin		Multiple Myeloma		Non-Hodgkin Lymphoma		Oral Cavity & Pharynx	
County of Residence	**Males**	**Females**	**Males**	**Females**	**Males**	**Females**	**Males**	**Females**	**Males**	**Females**
Montana	1,757	1,569	452	383	153	118	538	413	386	160
Beaverhead	15	13	6	5	1	1	3	7	3	2
Big Horn	19	12	2	-	1	-	6	4	4	2
Blaine	8	11	1	1	-	1	4	5	2	-
Broadwater	21	9	1	1	-	1	3	1	3	-
Carbon	18	16	11	8	2	3	10	4	6	3
Carter	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cascade	163	167	35	19	17	7	44	39	31	14
Chouteau	12	15	3	1	1	-	3	3	1	-
Custer	34	29	5	3	2	2	6	7	9	6
Daniels	11	3	3	-	-	1	3	1	-	-
Dawson	25	25	5	10	3	1	8	5	5	1
Deer Lodge	25	16	3	5	1	2	10	5	3	1
Fallon	4	9	1	1	-	1	-	-	1	-
Fergus	24	27	11	4	6	3	12	14	6	5
Flathead	144	134	57	29	11	10	48	31	18	15
Gallatin	60	69	35	29	7	6	28	22	19	7
Garfield	4	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	1
Glacier	21	17	-	2	-	3	2	8	2	4
Golden Valley	1	8	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	2
Granite	6	4	3	2	-	2	2	-	2	2
Hill	28	34	4	2	2	1	2	5	4	3
Jefferson	22	10	-	1	3	1	4	5	4	1
Judith Basin	8	5	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
Lake	60	39	12	9	3	3	30	8	14	3
Lewis & Clark	91	117	18	20	14	5	41	30	22	11
Liberty	5	4	-	3	2	1	1	1	2	1
Lincoln	53	54	1	7	5	2	14	10	12	1
McCone	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
Madison	17	7	3	2	3	-	-	2	1	1
Meagher	6	6	-	-	1	1	3	-	-	-
Mineral	17	10	1	1	1	-	1	1	2	-
Missoula	148	123	56	52	8	11	34	36	38	11
Musselshell	16	17	2	1	2	1	3	1	3	1
Park	25	28	3	7	2	6	8	7	9	5
Petroleum	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Phillips	13	17	2	1	1	1	3	3	2	-
Pondera	14	13	4	1	2	1	5	5	5	-
Powder River	3	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Powell	25	10	2	3	-	-	5	1	3	1
Prairie	4	3	-	1	2	-	1	1	1	-
Ravalli	82	53	31	19	7	5	26	18	14	4
Richland	25	15	2	2	2	4	5	5	1	1
Roosevelt	14	13	4	4	2	1	8	6	3	3
Rosebud	14	12	3	3	3	-	7	5	5	2
Sanders	37	13	8	6	1	4	14	4	11	2
Sheridan	10	8	1	1	2	1	2	4	-	2
Silver Bow	63	64	14	18	4	-	11	5	14	5
Stillwater	19	11	6	4	-	-	7	4	5	-
Sweet Grass	4	3	3	1	-	1	1	4	5	-
Teton	11	11	1	1	1	-	-	2	2	2
Toole	9	8	2	2	-	-	5	3	3	-
Treasure	6	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Valley	17	11	4	1	2	2	7	6	2	3
Wheatland	-	6	2	-	1	-	2	1	2	-
Wibaux	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	1	-
Yellowstone	273	251	77	89	25	21	90	71	77	31
Unknown County	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-

County Incidence by Site and Sex
2002-2006

	Ovary	Pancreas		Prostate	Stomach		Testis	Thyroid		Uterus
County of Residence	**Females**	**Males**	**Females**	**Males**	**Males**	**Females**	**Males**	**Males**	**Females**	**Females**
Montana	388	288	271	4,279	204	113	138	118	400	629
Beaverhead	2	3	4	19	1	-	2	-	6	7
Big Horn	3	-	2	30	1	1	1	-	2	4
Blaine	3	3	1	32	2	1	1	-	3	2
Broadwater	3	2	1	21	-	-	-	-	2	1
Carbon	6	3	4	52	1	1	1	1	5	8
Carter	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	2	-
Cascade	33	16	20	413	30	10	10	5	36	65
Chouteau	6	1	-	35	-	2	1	-	-	5
Custer	2	7	5	55	1	3	1	1	9	13
Daniels	1	1	-	4	2	-	-	-	1	1
Dawson	4	3	2	56	-	1	2	1	5	7
Deer Lodge	2	2	-	58	2	1	1	2	5	2
Fallon	1	-	-	17	-	-	-	-	-	5
Fergus	11	2	6	110	3	2	3	1	5	14
Flathead	30	39	24	466	21	11	13	11	43	62
Gallatin	22	15	12	199	9	5	20	8	24	45
Garfield	1	-	3	5	-	-	-	-	1	-
Glacier	-	3	2	29	1	6	-	-	2	12
Golden Valley	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	1	2	-
Granite	4	1	1	16	1	-	-	-	1	-
Hill	7	3	8	81	2	3	3	1	4	11
Jefferson	8	2	3	40	4	1	3	2	2	6
Judith Basin	-	1	1	21	1	-	-	-	1	3
Lake	15	9	6	114	8	2	1	5	6	21
Lewis & Clark	15	17	17	211	11	9	5	5	17	45
Liberty	-	-	-	16	2	-	-	-	3	6
Lincoln	10	9	2	112	5	3	-	4	8	15
McCone	-	2	1	10	1	-	-	-	1	1
Madison	6	1	2	30	1	2	2	-	5	4
Meagher	1	1	2	19	-	-	-	-	-	1
Mineral	3	3	2	16	-	-	-	1	2	4
Missoula	44	24	30	372	20	8	17	14	42	46
Musselshell	1	2	1	25	1	1	1	1	4	5
Park	9	3	6	75	5	1	-	2	6	7
Petroleum	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Phillips	2	-	1	23	-	1	2	3	3	1
Pondera	2	1	1	38	1	-	1	1	1	4
Powder River	-	3	-	9	1	1	-	-	1	-
Powell	1	2	3	28	4	-	2	-	1	2
Prairie	1	2	1	10	1	2	-	-	-	2
Ravalli	17	12	13	204	8	5	11	5	17	20
Richland	2	3	4	21	-	1	1	-	-	3
Roosevelt	5	2	1	25	4	1	-	1	4	5
Rosebud	4	1	3	33	3	3	-	1	4	2
Sanders	7	5	6	71	6	2	2	-	-	9
Sheridan	5	5	-	12	-	1	1	-	-	3
Silver Bow	14	14	9	120	4	4	1	4	7	17
Stillwater	3	3	4	57	2	-	2	2	3	8
Sweet Grass	-	1	-	21	-	2	-	1	1	2
Teton	4	1	-	44	1	-	1	1	4	4
Toole	-	1	3	25	2	-	-	-	2	7
Treasure	1	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	1	1
Valley	4	3	4	34	4	2	3	3	4	12
Wheatland	2	-	2	18	1	-	-	-	3	1
Wibaux	1	1	-	7	-	-	-	-	1	1
Yellowstone	60	48	48	695	26	14	23	29	88	97
Unknown County	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	-

County Incidence by Site and Race
2002-2006

County of Residence	All Cancers			Bladder*			Brain & CNS		
	White	Native Am	Other/Unk	White	Native Am	Other/Unk	White	Native Am	Other/Unk
Montana	22,456	884	539	1,147	26	25	353	20	2
Beaverhead	184	-	10	11	-	1	3	-	-
Big Horn	135	85	4	14	4	-	4	-	-
Blaine	110	35	-	7	3	-	2	1	-
Broadwater	145	3	1	12	-	-	2	-	-
Carbon	288	-	8	12	-	-	1	-	-
Carter	30	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
Cascade	1,993	54	39	103	2	1	31	1	-
Chouteau	168	2	2	5	-	-	2	-	-
Custer	393	4	12	19	-	-	7	-	-
Daniels	60	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
Dawson	307	2	2	16	-	-	2	-	-
Deer Lodge	264	3	10	14	-	-	7	1	-
Fallon	77	-	1	6	-	-	1	-	-
Fergus	457	4	4	21	-	-	9	-	-
Flathead	2,210	20	25	116	-	-	35	2	1
Gallatin	1,144	6	119	56	-	6	20	-	-
Garfield	40	-	-	2	-	-	1	-	-
Glacier	118	128	4	2	2	-	2	5	-
Golden Valley	35	1	1	4	-	-	-	-	-
Granite	79	-	3	3	-	-	2	-	-
Hill	357	54	4	15	2	-	7	3	-
Jefferson	212	1	8	9	-	-	2	-	-
Judith Basin	75	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-
Lake	569	117	7	30	3	-	12	2	-
Lewis & Clark	1,364	30	19	65	1	-	25	-	-
Liberty	82	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-
Lincoln	583	2	15	44	-	1	5	-	-
McCone	53	-	-	4	-	-	1	-	-
Madison	156	-	7	9	-	-	-	-	-
Meagher	70	1	3	5	-	-	4	-	-
Mineral	122	2	-	12	-	-	3	-	-
Missoula	2,021	35	13	103	2	2	24	-	-
Musselshell	149	-	1	5	-	-	2	-	-
Park	398	2	16	17	-	2	4	-	-
Petroleum	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Phillips	128	15	-	7	1	-	-	-	-
Pondera	168	25	1	7	2	-	6	-	-
Powder River	40	-	1	2	-	-	3	-	-
Powell	161	4	3	7	-	-	2	-	-
Prairie	58	1	3	4	-	-	-	-	-
Ravalli	1,034	6	10	64	-	-	20	-	-
Richland	191	-	3	4	-	-	5	-	-
Roosevelt	147	83	5	5	1	-	3	2	-
Rosebud	165	45	2	7	-	-	2	-	-
Sanders	357	10	7	16	-	-	6	1	-
Sheridan	112	4	2	4	-	-	3	-	-
Silver Bow	715	10	29	39	-	2	10	-	-
Stillwater	241	2	3	6	1	-	2	-	-
Sweet Grass	84	-	3	4	-	-	2	-	-
Teton	169	-	1	7	-	-	2	-	-
Toole	137	3	3	10	-	-	4	-	-
Treasure	33	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-
Valley	246	18	1	9	-	1	2	1	-
Wheatland	64	-	4	2	-	-	1	-	-
Wibaux	33	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
Yellowstone	3,711	66	116	193	2	9	57	1	1
Unknown County	5	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-

* Incidence includes all invasive cases plus bladder-insitu cases.

County Incidence by Site and Race
2002-2006

	Breast			Cervix			Colon & Rectum		
County of Residence	**White**	**Native Am**	**Other/Unk**	**White**	**Native Am**	**Other/Unk**	**White**	**Native Am**	**Other/Unk**
Montana	3,055	120	59	134	9	5	2,238	97	39
Beaverhead	31	-	1	-	-	-	17	-	-
Big Horn	16	13	-	2	1	-	14	7	1
Blaine	12	3	-	1	-	-	10	4	-
Broadwater	24	-	-	1	-	-	16	-	-
Carbon	36	-	-	2	-	-	31	-	-
Carter	5	-	-	1	-	-	10	-	-
Cascade	270	8	5	15	1	2	187	3	-
Chouteau	23	1	1	-	-	-	25	-	-
Custer	57	1	-	3	-	-	51	-	-
Daniels	8	-	-	2	-	-	11	-	-
Dawson	40	-	1	-	-	-	35	-	-
Deer Lodge	24	-	2	1	-	1	31	-	-
Fallon	4	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-
Fergus	56	-	1	1	-	-	49	-	-
Flathead	332	4	4	16	-	-	210	-	4
Gallatin	204	2	21	4	-	1	81	-	8
Garfield	3	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-
Glacier	26	21	2	-	-	-	17	13	-
Golden Valley	4	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-
Granite	9	-	-	1	-	-	4	-	1
Hill	48	5	-	2	1	-	37	6	1
Jefferson	26	-	2	2	-	-	20	-	1
Judith Basin	4	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	-
Lake	78	15	-	3	-	-	64	17	-
Lewis & Clark	207	1	1	10	-	-	130	4	1
Liberty	9	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-
Lincoln	78	-	1	3	-	-	56	-	1
McCone	11	-	-	-	-	-	14	-	-
Madison	13	-	2	1	-	-	19	-	-
Meagher	7	1	-	-	-	-	5	-	-
Mineral	10	1	-	1	-	-	12	-	-
Missoula	305	4	-	10	1	-	183	2	1
Musselshell	12	-	-	2	-	-	16	-	-
Park	59	-	1	4	-	-	35	1	1
Petroleum	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
Phillips	14	1	-	-	-	-	16	3	-
Pondera	19	3	-	4	1	-	9	1	-
Powder River	4	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
Powell	18	1	1	1	-	-	10	1	-
Prairie	6	-	-	-	-	-	11	-	2
Ravalli	129	1	-	4	-	-	83	-	3
Richland	31	-	-	1	-	-	29	-	-
Roosevelt	30	14	-	-	2	-	10	15	1
Rosebud	15	4	-	-	1	-	36	6	-
Sanders	41	-	-	1	-	-	33	3	1
Sheridan	15	1	-	-	-	-	13	1	1
Silver Bow	87	1	4	1	-	-	80	2	4
Stillwater	38	-	-	3	-	-	24	-	-
Sweet Grass	12	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-
Teton	24	-	-	5	-	-	20	-	-
Toole	13	1	1	-	-	-	17	-	-
Treasure	5	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-
Valley	30	3	-	1	1	-	24	1	-
Wheatland	6	-	-	2	-	-	8	-	-
Wibaux	1	-	-	1	-	-	8	-	-
Yellowstone	465	10	8	22	-	1	369	7	7
Unknown County	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

County Incidence by Site and Race
2002-2006

	Esophagus			Hodgkin Lymphoma			Kidney & Renal Pelvis		
County of Residence	**White**	**Native Am**	**Other/Unk**	**White**	**Native Am**	**Other/Unk**	**White**	**Native Am**	**Other/Unk**
Montana	232	6	4	106	4	3	587	38	8
Beaverhead	3	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-
Big Horn	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	6	-
Blaine	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
Broadwater	1	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-
Carbon	2	-	-	1	-	-	6	-	-
Carter	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cascade	23	-	-	7	-	-	54	1	1
Chouteau	3	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-
Custer	6	-	-	3	-	-	6	-	-
Daniels	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Dawson	2	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-
Deer Lodge	2	-	-	1	-	-	11	-	1
Fallon	-	-	-	1	-	-	3	-	-
Fergus	4	-	-	1	-	-	12	-	-
Flathead	23	-	-	11	-	-	61	-	2
Gallatin	17	-	1	9	1	-	25	-	3
Garfield	2	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-
Glacier	1	4	-	1	-	-	2	4	-
Golden Valley	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Granite	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hill	2	-	-	2	-	-	18	4	-
Jefferson	2	-	-	1	-	-	3	-	-
Judith Basin	1	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-
Lake	7	1	-	-	1	-	14	6	1
Lewis & Clark	15	-	-	6	-	-	32	1	-
Liberty	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lincoln	4	-	2	1	-	-	16	-	-
McCone	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Madison	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	-
Meagher	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	-
Mineral	4	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-
Missoula	14	-	-	13	-	-	59	1	-
Musselshell	2	-	-	1	-	-	3	-	-
Park	2	-	-	4	-	-	18	-	-
Petroleum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Phillips	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pondera	6	-	-	2	-	-	4	2	-
Powder River	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Powell	3	-	-	1	-	-	5	-	-
Prairie	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Ravalli	8	1	-	5	-	-	23	-	-
Richland	1	-	-	3	-	-	2	-	-
Roosevelt	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	4	-
Rosebud	-	-	-	1	-	-	3	3	-
Sanders	5	-	-	4	-	-	8	-	-
Sheridan	2	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-
Silver Bow	8	-	1	3	-	1	17	2	-
Stillwater	2	-	-	2	-	1	4	-	-
Sweet Grass	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
Teton	3	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	-
Toole	2	-	-	2	-	-	3	-	-
Treasure	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Valley	2	-	-	1	-	-	14	-	-
Wheatland	1	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-
Wibaux	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	-
Yellowstone	38	-	-	16	2	1	90	1	-
Unknown County	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

County Incidence by Site and Race
2002-2006

	Larynx			Leukemia			Lung		
County of Residence	**White**	**Native Am**	**Other/Unk**	**White**	**Native Am**	**Other/Unk**	**White**	**Native Am**	**Other/Unk**
Montana	156	5	3	624	22	23	3,142	159	25
Beaverhead	-	-	-	4	-	1	28	-	-
Big Horn	-	1	-	5	1	1	14	17	-
Blaine	1	-	-	2	1	-	15	4	-
Broadwater	3	-	-	6	-	-	28	2	-
Carbon	2	-	-	14	-	-	33	-	1
Carter	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
Cascade	14	-	-	30	-	-	312	13	5
Chouteau	-	-	-	5	-	-	27	-	-
Custer	2	-	-	10	-	2	61	2	-
Daniels	-	-	-	1	-	-	14	-	-
Dawson	-	-	-	8	-	-	49	1	-
Deer Lodge	2	-	-	5	-	-	40	1	-
Fallon	-	-	-	3	-	-	13	-	-
Fergus	4	-	-	7	1	-	50	1	-
Flathead	9	-	-	48	-	2	272	5	1
Gallatin	12	-	1	25	-	4	127	-	2
Garfield	-	-	-	1	-	-	5	-	-
Glacier	-	1	-	6	3	-	16	22	-
Golden Valley	-	-	-	1	-	-	8	1	-
Granite	4	-	-	3	-	-	10	-	-
Hill	5	-	-	15	-	1	52	10	-
Jefferson	3	-	-	8	-	-	32	-	-
Judith Basin	1	-	-	7	-	-	13	-	-
Lake	4	2	-	16	5	-	80	19	-
Lewis & Clark	13	-	-	37	-	1	199	8	1
Liberty	-	-	-	4	-	-	9	-	-
Lincoln	3	-	-	11	-	-	106	1	-
McCone	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	-
Madison	1	-	-	2	-	-	22	-	2
Meagher	-	-	-	1	-	-	12	-	-
Mineral	1	-	-	2	-	-	27	-	-
Missoula	12	-	-	66	2	-	262	8	1
Musselshell	2	-	-	4	-	-	33	-	-
Park	5	-	1	8	-	1	51	-	2
Petroleum	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-
Phillips	1	-	-	8	-	-	25	5	-
Pondera	-	-	-	4	1	-	23	4	-
Powder River	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-
Powell	1	-	-	7	-	-	33	2	-
Prairie	-	-	-	2	-	-	7	-	-
Ravalli	4	-	1	34	1	1	134	1	-
Richland	2	-	-	10	-	-	39	-	1
Roosevelt	2	-	-	3	2	1	22	5	-
Rosebud	2	-	-	2	2	-	21	5	-
Sanders	3	-	-	13	-	-	44	4	2
Sheridan	1	-	-	4	1	-	18	-	-
Silver Bow	6	-	-	23	-	-	125	2	-
Stillwater	2	-	-	2	-	-	29	1	-
Sweet Grass	1	-	-	4	-	-	7	-	-
Teton	1	-	-	5	-	-	22	-	-
Toole	1	-	-	6	-	-	17	-	-
Treasure	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	1	-
Valley	1	1	-	12	-	-	23	5	-
Wheatland	1	-	-	3	-	-	6	-	-
Wibaux	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Yellowstone	24	-	-	114	2	8	508	9	7
Unknown County	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

County Incidence by Site and Race
2002-2006

	Melanoma of Skin			Multiple Myeloma			Non-Hodgkin Lymphoma		
County of Residence	**White**	**Native Am**	**Other/Unk**	**White**	**Native Am**	**Other/Unk**	**White**	**Native Am**	**Other/Unk**
Montana	776	9	50	261	9	1	886	33	32
Beaverhead	9	-	2	2	-	-	8	-	2
Big Horn	2	-	-	-	1	-	8	2	-
Blaine	2	-	-	1	-	-	7	2	-
Broadwater	2	-	-	1	-	-	4	-	-
Carbon	19	-	-	5	-	-	14	-	-
Carter	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cascade	52	1	1	24	-	-	76	4	3
Chouteau	3	1	-	1	-	-	6	-	-
Custer	8	-	-	4	-	-	13	-	-
Daniels	3	-	-	1	-	-	4	-	-
Dawson	15	-	-	4	-	-	13	-	-
Deer Lodge	6	-	2	3	-	-	14	-	1
Fallon	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Fergus	15	-	-	9	-	-	23	-	3
Flathead	86	-	-	20	1	-	74	2	3
Gallatin	43	-	21	13	-	-	44	-	6
Garfield	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
Glacier	2	-	-	-	3	-	5	5	-
Golden Valley	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Granite	5	-	-	2	-	-	2	-	-
Hill	6	-	-	3	-	-	7	-	-
Jefferson	1	-	-	4	-	-	9	-	-
Judith Basin	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Lake	18	2	1	6	-	-	32	6	-
Lewis & Clark	36	1	1	19	-	-	67	3	1
Liberty	3	-	-	3	-	-	2	-	-
Lincoln	8	-	-	7	-	-	24	-	-
McCone	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
Madison	5	-	-	3	-	-	2	-	-
Meagher	-	-	-	2	-	-	3	-	-
Mineral	2	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	-
Missoula	106	-	2	19	-	-	68	1	1
Musselshell	3	-	-	3	-	-	4	-	-
Park	8	-	2	8	-	-	14	-	1
Petroleum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Phillips	3	-	-	1	1	-	6	-	-
Pondera	5	-	-	3	-	-	10	-	-
Powder River	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Powell	5	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-
Prairie	1	-	-	2	-	-	2	-	-
Ravalli	50	-	-	12	-	-	44	-	-
Richland	4	-	-	6	-	-	10	-	-
Roosevelt	7	-	1	2	1	-	10	4	-
Rosebud	4	1	1	2	1	-	10	2	-
Sanders	14	-	-	5	-	-	18	-	-
Sheridan	2	-	-	3	-	-	6	-	-
Silver Bow	30	-	2	3	-	1	14	-	2
Stillwater	9	-	1	-	-	-	11	-	-
Sweet Grass	4	-	-	1	-	-	5	-	-
Teton	2	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	-
Toole	3	-	1	-	-	-	8	-	-
Treasure	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Valley	4	1	-	4	-	-	11	2	-
Wheatland	1	-	1	1	-	-	3	-	-
Wibaux	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
Yellowstone	153	2	11	46	-	-	152	-	9
Unknown County	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-

County Incidence by Site and Race
2002-2006

	Oral Cavity & Pharynx			Ovary			Pancreas		
County of Residence	**White**	**Native Am**	**Other/Unk**	**White**	**Native Am**	**Other/Unk**	**White**	**Native Am**	**Other/Unk**
Montana	522	20	4	372	13	3	530	25	4
Beaverhead	5	-	-	2	-	-	7	-	-
Big Horn	5	1	-	2	1	-	2	-	-
Blaine	1	1	-	2	1	-	3	1	-
Broadwater	3	-	-	3	-	-	2	1	-
Carbon	9	-	-	6	-	-	7	-	-
Carter	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cascade	39	5	1	29	2	2	36	-	-
Chouteau	1	-	-	6	-	-	1	-	-
Custer	14	-	1	2	-	-	12	-	-
Daniels	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-
Dawson	6	-	-	4	-	-	5	-	-
Deer Lodge	4	-	-	2	-	-	2	-	-
Fallon	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Fergus	11	-	-	11	-	-	8	-	-
Flathead	33	-	-	30	-	-	61	1	1
Gallatin	25	-	1	21	1	-	26	-	1
Garfield	3	-	-	1	-	-	3	-	-
Glacier	4	2	-	-	-	-	1	4	-
Golden Valley	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Granite	4	-	-	4	-	-	2	-	-
Hill	6	1	-	7	-	-	10	1	-
Jefferson	5	-	-	8	-	-	5	-	-
Judith Basin	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
Lake	15	2	-	14	1	-	8	7	-
Lewis & Clark	32	1	-	14	1	-	33	1	-
Liberty	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lincoln	13	-	-	10	-	-	11	-	-
McCone	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-
Madison	2	-	-	6	-	-	3	-	-
Meagher	-	-	-	1	-	-	3	-	-
Mineral	2	-	-	3	-	-	5	-	-
Missoula	47	1	1	41	2	1	53	1	-
Musselshell	4	-	-	1	-	-	3	-	-
Park	14	-	-	9	-	-	9	-	-
Petroleum	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
Phillips	2	-	-	2	-	-	1	-	-
Pondera	5	-	-	2	-	-	1	1	-
Powder River	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-
Powell	4	-	-	1	-	-	5	-	-
Prairie	1	-	-	1	-	-	3	-	-
Ravalli	18	-	-	17	-	-	25	-	-
Richland	2	-	-	2	-	-	7	-	-
Roosevelt	2	4	-	3	2	-	1	2	-
Rosebud	6	1	-	2	2	-	2	2	-
Sanders	13	-	-	7	-	-	11	-	-
Sheridan	2	-	-	5	-	-	5	-	-
Silver Bow	19	-	-	14	-	-	22	1	-
Stillwater	5	-	-	3	-	-	7	-	-
Sweet Grass	5	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Teton	4	-	-	4	-	-	1	-	-
Toole	3	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	-
Treasure	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Valley	5	-	-	4	-	-	6	1	-
Wheatland	2	-	-	2	-	-	2	-	-
Wibaux	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-
Yellowstone	107	1	-	60	-	-	94	-	2
Unknown County	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

County Incidence by Site and Race
2002-2006

	Prostate			Stomach			Testis		
County of Residence	**White**	**Native Am**	**Other/Unk**	**White**	**Native Am**	**Other/Unk**	**White**	**Native Am**	**Other/Unk**
Montana	4,020	95	164	287	26	4	131	3	4
Beaverhead	18	-	1	-	-	1	2	-	-
Big Horn	24	4	2	1	1	-	-	1	-
Blaine	25	7	-	2	1	-	1	-	-
Broadwater	20	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carbon	47	-	5	2	-	-	1	-	-
Carter	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cascade	395	4	14	39	-	1	10	-	-
Chouteau	34	-	1	2	-	-	1	-	-
Custer	51	-	4	4	-	-	1	-	-
Daniels	4	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
Dawson	55	-	1	1	-	-	2	-	-
Deer Lodge	55	-	3	2	1	-	1	-	-
Fallon	16	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fergus	108	2	-	5	-	-	3	-	-
Flathead	463	-	3	31	1	-	12	-	1
Gallatin	181	-	18	13	-	1	17	-	3
Garfield	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Glacier	10	17	2	2	5	-	-	-	-
Golden Valley	5	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Granite	14	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-
Hill	73	6	2	4	1	-	2	1	-
Jefferson	36	1	3	5	-	-	3	-	-
Judith Basin	20	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
Lake	95	17	2	8	2	-	1	-	-
Lewis & Clark	198	3	10	18	2	-	5	-	-
Liberty	16	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
Lincoln	105	-	7	8	-	-	-	-	-
McCone	10	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Madison	29	-	1	3	-	-	2	-	-
Meagher	16	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mineral	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Missoula	368	3	1	26	1	1	16	1	-
Musselshell	24	-	1	2	-	-	1	-	-
Park	69	1	5	6	-	-	-	-	-
Petroleum	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Phillips	21	2	-	1	-	-	2	-	-
Pondera	33	5	-	-	1	-	1	-	-
Powder River	8	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-
Powell	27	-	1	4	-	-	2	-	-
Prairie	9	-	1	2	1	-	-	-	-
Ravalli	200	1	3	13	-	-	11	-	-
Richland	21	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-
Roosevelt	20	4	1	1	4	-	-	-	-
Rosebud	27	6	-	4	2	-	-	-	-
Sanders	68	1	2	8	-	-	2	-	-
Sheridan	11	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	-
Silver Bow	111	1	8	8	-	-	1	-	-
Stillwater	57	-	-	2	-	-	2	-	-
Sweet Grass	18	-	3	2	-	-	-	-	-
Teton	43	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	-
Toole	24	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-
Treasure	7	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Valley	34	-	-	4	2	-	3	-	-
Wheatland	15	-	3	1	-	-	-	-	-
Wibaux	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yellowstone	644	9	42	39	1	-	23	-	-
Unknown County	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-

County Incidence by Site and Race
2002-2006

	Thyroid			Uterus		
County of Residence	**White**	**Native Am**	**Other/Unk**	**White**	**Native Am**	**Other/Unk**
Montana	496	15	7	590	25	14
Beaverhead	6	-	-	7	-	-
Big Horn	2	-	-	1	3	-
Blaine	3	-	-	2	-	-
Broadwater	2	-	-	1	-	-
Carbon	6	-	-	8	-	-
Carter	2	-	-	-	-	-
Cascade	38	2	1	64	1	-
Chouteau	-	-	-	5	-	-
Custer	10	-	-	12	-	1
Daniels	1	-	-	1	-	-
Dawson	6	-	-	7	-	-
Deer Lodge	7	-	-	2	-	-
Fallon	-	-	-	5	-	-
Fergus	6	-	-	14	-	-
Flathead	53	1	-	61	1	-
Gallatin	29	1	2	39	1	5
Garfield	1	-	-	-	-	-
Glacier	2	-	-	10	2	-
Golden Valley	3	-	-	-	-	-
Granite	1	-	-	-	-	-
Hill	4	1	-	9	2	-
Jefferson	4	-	-	6	-	-
Judith Basin	1	-	-	3	-	-
Lake	8	2	1	17	2	2
Lewis & Clark	20	1	1	45	-	-
Liberty	3	-	-	6	-	-
Lincoln	11	1	-	14	-	1
McCone	1	-	-	1	-	-
Madison	5	-	-	2	-	2
Meagher	-	-	-	1	-	-
Mineral	3	-	-	4	-	-
Missoula	56	-	-	45	1	-
Musselshell	5	-	-	5	-	-
Park	8	-	-	7	-	-
Petroleum	-	-	-	-	-	-
Phillips	6	-	-	-	1	-
Pondera	2	-	-	4	-	-
Powder River	1	-	-	-	-	-
Powell	1	-	-	2	-	-
Prairie	-	-	-	2	-	-
Ravalli	22	-	-	19	-	1
Richland	-	-	-	2	-	1
Roosevelt	4	1	-	3	2	-
Rosebud	4	-	1	-	2	-
Sanders	-	-	-	9	-	-
Sheridan	-	-	-	3	-	-
Silver Bow	11	-	-	17	-	-
Stillwater	5	-	-	7	-	1
Sweet Grass	2	-	-	2	-	-
Teton	5	-	-	4	-	-
Toole	1	1	-	7	-	-
Treasure	1	-	-	1	-	-
Valley	7	-	-	12	-	-
Wheatland	3	-	-	1	-	-
Wibaux	1	-	-	1	-	-
Yellowstone	112	4	1	90	7	-
Unknown County	1	-	-	-	-	-

Cancer Incidence by Site and Sex
2002-2006

PRIMARY CANCER SITES	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
TOTAL, ALL CANCERS	**12,894**	**10,985**	**23,879**
Oral Cavity and Pharynx	**386**	**160**	**546**
Lip	76	23	99
Tongue	79	37	116
Major Salivary gland	46	25	71
Floor of Mouth	24	10	34
Gum & Other Mouth	36	30	66
Nasopharynx	13	7	20
Tonsil	65	14	79
Oropharynx	18	8	26
Hypopharynx	19	3	22
Pharynx	10	3	13
Digestive System	**2,173**	**1,829**	**4,002**
Esophagus	186	56	242
Stomach	204	113	317
Small Intestine	39	35	74
Colon	825	875	1,700
Rectum & Rectosigmoid	411	263	674
Anus & Anocanal	27	34	61
Liver & Intrahepatic Bile Duct	123	72	195
Gallbladder	15	28	43
Other Biliary	41	31	72
Pancreas	288	271	559
Retroperitoneum	5	14	19
Peritoneum	4	31	35
Other Digestive Organs	5	6	11
Respiratory System	**1,904**	**1,625**	**3,529**
Nasal Cavity & Sinuses	20	10	30
Larynx	121	43	164
Lung & Bronchus	1,757	1,569	3,326
Trachea & Pleura	6	3	9
Bones & Joints	**21**	**27**	**48**
Soft Tissue	**68**	**69**	**137**
Skin	**474**	**412**	**886**
Melanoma	452	383	835
Other Skin	22	29	51
Breast	**14**	**3,220**	**3,234**

PRIMARY CANCER SITES	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
Female Genital System	**---**	**1,257**	**1,257**
Cervix	---	148	148
Uterus	---	629	629
Ovary	---	388	388
Vagina	---	12	12
Vulva	---	61	61
Other Female Genital Organs	---	19	19
Male Genital System	**4,435**	**---**	**4,435**
Prostate	4,279	---	4,279
Testis	138	---	138
Penis	16	---	16
Other Male Genital Organs	2	---	2
Urinary System	**1,359**	**498**	**1,857**
Bladder	943	255	1,198
Kidney & Renal Pelvis	402	231	633
Ureter	13	9	22
Other Urinary Organs	1	3	4
Brain & Other Nervous System	**223**	**152**	**375**
Brain	213	146	359
Other Nervous System	10	6	16
Endocrine System	**140**	**418**	**558**
Thyroid Gland	118	400	518
Other Endocrine	22	18	40
Lymphomas**	**608**	**456**	**1,064**
Hodgkin Lymphoma	70	43	113
Non-Hodgkin Lymphoma	538	413	951
Multiple Myeloma	**153**	**118**	**271**
Leukemias	**389**	**280**	**669**
Acute Lymphocytic	30	25	55
Chronic Granulocytic	144	100	244
Acute Myeloid	114	92	206
Chronic Myeloid	51	38	89
Other Leukemia	50	25	75
Eye	**29**	**19**	**48**
Unknown and Ill-defined Sites	**518**	**445**	**963**

* Malignant neoplasms include all invasive cases plus bladder-insitu cases.

** Non-Hodgkin Lymphoma (NHL) and Hodgkin Lymphoma are not included in the anatomical site (e.g., lymphoma of the stomach is counted as a lymphoma, not stomach cancer).

Ranked Cumulative Percent of Invasive Cancers by Anatomical Site
2002-2006

Rank	Anatomical Site Grouping*	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	Percent of Total Cases	Ranked Cumulative Percent
1	Prostate	4,279	-	4,279	18.67%	18.67%
2	Lung & Bronchus	1,757	1,569	3,326	14.51%	33.19%
3	Breast	14	3,220	3,234	14.11%	47.30%
4	Colon & Rectum	1,236	1,138	2,374	10.36%	57.66%
5	Bladder**	943	255	1,198	5.23%	62.89%
6	Non-Hodgkin Lymphoma*	538	413	951	4.15%	67.04%
7	Melanoma	452	383	835	3.64%	70.68%
8	Leukemia	389	280	669	2.92%	73.60%
9	Kidney & Renal Pelvis	402	231	633	2.76%	76.36%
10	Uterus	-	629	629	2.74%	79.11%
11	Pancreas	288	271	559	2.44%	81.55%
12	Oral Cavity & Pharynx	386	160	546	2.38%	83.93%
13	Thyroid	118	400	518	2.26%	86.19%
14	Ovary	-	388	388	1.69%	87.88%
15	Brain & Other CNS	223	152	375	1.64%	89.52%
16	Stomach	204	113	317	1.38%	90.90%
17	Multiple Myeloma	153	118	271	1.18%	92.08%
18	Esophagus	186	56	242	1.06%	93.14%
19	Liver	123	72	195	0.85%	93.99%
20	Larynx	121	43	164	0.72%	94.71%
21	Cervix	-	148	148	0.65%	95.35%
22	Testis	138	-	138	0.60%	95.95%
23	Soft Tissue	68	69	137	0.60%	96.55%
24	Hodgkin Lymphoma*	70	43	113	0.49%	97.05%
25	Small Intestine	39	35	74	0.32%	97.37%
26	Other Biliary	41	31	72	0.31%	97.68%
27	Anus & Anal Canal	27	34	61	0.27%	97.95%
28	Vulva	-	61	61	0.27%	98.22%
29	Other Skin Cancers	22	29	51	0.22%	98.44%
30	Eye	29	19	48	0.21%	98.65%
31	Bones & Joints	21	27	48	0.21%	98.86%
32	Gallbladder	15	28	43	0.19%	99.04%
33	Other Endocrine	22	18	40	0.17%	99.22%
34	Peritoneum	4	31	35	0.15%	99.37%
35	Nasal Cavity & Sinuses	20	10	30	0.13%	99.50%
36	Ureter	13	9	22	0.10%	99.60%
37	Retroperitoneum	5	14	19	0.08%	99.68%
38	Other Female Genital Organs	-	19	19	0.08%	99.76%
39	Penis	16	-	16	0.07%	99.83%
40	Vagina	-	12	12	0.05%	99.89%
41	Other Digestive Organs	5	6	11	0.05%	99.93%
42	Trachea & Pleura	6	3	9	0.04%	99.97%
43	Other Urinary Organs	1	3	4	0.02%	99.99%
44	Other Male Genital Organs	2	-	2	0.01%	100.00%
	Total Excluding Unknowns	**12,376**	**10,540**	**22,916**	100.00%	
	Unknown and Ill-defined Sites	**518**	**445**	**963**		
	Total Invasive Cancers	**12,894**	**10,985**	**23,879**		

* Non-Hodgkin Lymphoma (NHL) and Hodgkin Lymphoma are not included in the anatomical site (e.g., lymphoma of the stomach is counted as a lymphoma, not stomach cancer).

** Incidence includes all invasive cases plus bladder in-situ cases.

Montana Population by County, 2000*

FIPS Code	County Name	Male	Female	Total	Percent of Total Population
1	Beaverhead	4,713	4,489	9,202	1.0%
3	Big Horn	6,249	6,422	12,671	1.4%
5	Blaine	3,460	3,549	7,009	0.8%
7	Broadwater	2,236	2,149	4,385	0.5%
9	Carbon	4,785	4,767	9,552	1.1%
11	Carter	662	698	1,360	0.2%
13	Cascade	39,756	40,601	80,357	8.9%
15	Chouteau	2,997	2,973	5,970	0.7%
17	Custer	5,724	5,972	11,696	1.3%
19	Daniels	988	1,029	2,017	0.2%
21	Dawson	4,490	4,569	9,059	1.0%
23	Deer Lodge	4,703	4,714	9,417	1.0%
25	Fallon	1,434	1,403	2,837	0.3%
27	Fergus	5,787	6,106	11,893	1.3%
29	Flathead	36,911	37,560	74,471	8.3%
31	Gallatin	35,274	32,557	67,831	7.5%
33	Garfield	660	619	1,279	0.1%
35	Glacier	6,553	6,694	13,247	1.5%
37	Golden Valley	539	503	1,042	0.1%
39	Granite	1,450	1,380	2,830	0.3%
41	Hill	8,306	8,367	16,673	1.8%
43	Jefferson	5,045	5,004	10,049	1.1%
45	Judith Basin	1,209	1,120	2,329	0.3%
47	Lake	13,028	13,479	26,507	2.9%
49	Lewis & Clark	27,360	28,356	55,716	6.2%
51	Liberty	1,063	1,095	2,158	0.2%
53	Lincoln	9,542	9,295	18,837	2.1%
55	McCone	987	990	1,977	0.2%
57	Madison	3,465	3,386	6,851	0.8%
59	Meagher	968	964	1,932	0.2%
61	Mineral	2,000	1,884	3,884	0.4%
63	Missoula	47,875	47,927	95,802	10.6%
65	Musselshell	2,196	2,301	4,497	0.5%
67	Park	7,745	7,949	15,694	1.7%
69	Petroleum	259	234	493	0.1%
71	Phillips	2,305	2,296	4,601	0.5%
73	Pondera	3,169	3,255	6,424	0.7%
75	Powder River	916	942	1,858	0.2%
77	Powell	4,228	2,952	7,180	0.8%
79	Prairie	619	580	1,199	0.1%
81	Ravalli	17,910	18,160	36,070	4.0%
83	Richland	4,801	4,866	9,667	1.1%
85	Roosevelt	5,264	5,356	10,620	1.2%
87	Rosebud	4,712	4,671	9,383	1.0%
89	Sanders	5,166	5,061	10,227	1.1%
91	Sheridan	2,039	2,066	4,105	0.5%
93	Silver Bow	17,108	17,498	34,606	3.8%
95	Stillwater	4,178	4,017	8,195	0.9%
97	Sweet Grass	1,800	1,809	3,609	0.4%
99	Teton	3,174	3,271	6,445	0.7%
101	Toole	2,716	2,551	5,267	0.6%
103	Treasure	439	422	861	0.1%
105	Valley	3,802	3,873	7,675	0.9%
107	Wheatland	1,118	1,141	2,259	0.3%
109	Wibaux	513	555	1,068	0.1%
111	Yellowstone	63,084	66,268	129,352	14.3%
	Montana			**902,195**	

* U.S. Census Bureau Population.

Population Figures for Montana
By Five-Year Age Groups and Year, 2002-2006

Males

Age Group	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
0-4	27,656	27,695	28,833	29,194	29,596
5-9	29,149	28,698	29,203	29,087	29,075
10-14	33,735	33,018	33,433	32,472	31,804
15-19	37,072	36,972	35,292	35,051	34,670
20-24	33,479	34,647	35,942	36,258	36,661
25-29	26,658	27,665	28,135	30,023	31,845
30-34	25,972	25,991	26,565	26,695	26,314
35-39	29,207	28,004	27,405	27,032	27,716
40-44	36,514	35,790	34,917	33,646	32,232
45-49	37,669	37,745	37,634	37,734	37,620
50-54	34,952	36,016	36,530	37,402	38,078
55-59	26,688	28,539	29,975	31,813	34,030
60-64	20,629	21,829	22,986	23,870	24,707
65-69	16,339	16,825	17,165	17,711	18,388
70-74	13,998	13,858	13,877	13,873	13,913
75-79	10,998	11,053	11,303	11,515	11,569
80-84	7,620	7,676	7,852	7,873	7,968
85+	5,503	5,782	5,872	6,244	6,474
Total	453,838	457,803	462,919	467,493	472,660

Females

Age Group	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
0-4	25,766	25,815	27,462	28,006	28,320
5-9	27,744	27,126	27,741	27,467	27,602
10-14	32,102	31,531	31,540	30,648	29,981
15-19	34,963	34,810	32,621	32,557	32,359
20-24	30,907	32,224	32,280	32,479	32,835
25-29	24,249	25,091	26,181	27,742	29,082
30-34	25,574	25,171	25,513	25,271	25,086
35-39	29,870	28,441	27,745	27,456	27,688
40-44	37,748	37,094	36,120	34,518	32,998
45-49	38,296	38,938	38,577	38,693	38,916
50-54	33,608	35,020	35,797	37,015	37,939
55-59	25,892	27,387	28,699	30,607	32,763
60-64	20,741	21,837	22,572	23,420	24,123
65-69	17,211	17,661	17,934	18,297	18,885
70-74	15,829	15,716	15,470	15,395	15,518
75-79	13,683	13,659	13,864	14,088	14,108
80-84	11,269	11,223	11,427	11,245	11,243
85+	11,335	11,707	11,883	12,340	12,526
Total	456,787	460,451	463,426	467,244	471,972

2000 Standard Million Population Figures By Five-Year Age Groups

Age Group	Population
0-4	69,135
5-9	72,533
10-14	73,032
15-19	72,169
20-24	66,478
25-29	64,529
30-34	71,044
35-39	80,762
40-44	81,851
45-49	72,118
50-54	62,716
55-59	48,454
60-64	38,793
65-69	34,264
70-74	31,773
75-79	26,999
80-84	17,842
85+	15,508
Total	1,000,000

Source: SEER Program, National Cancer Institute, 2003.

Standard Site Analysis Categories
ICD-O-3 Codes by Anatomical Site

Site Group	ICD-O-3 Site Codes	ICD-O-3 Histology (Type)
Oral Cavity and Pharynx		
Lip	C000-C009	Excluding 9590-9989, and sometimes 9050-9055, 9140+
Tongue	C019-C029	
Salivary Gland	C079-C089	
Floor of Mouth	C040-C049	
Gum and Other Mouth	C030-C039, C050-C059, C060-C069	
Nasopharynx	C110-C119	
Tonsil	C090-C099	
Oropharynx	C100-C109	
Hypopharynx	C129, C130-C139	
Other Oral Cavity and Pharynx	C140, C142-C148	
Digestive System		
Esophagus	C150-C159	Excluding 9590-9989, and sometimes 9050-9055, 9140+
Stomach	C160-C169	
Small Intestine	C170-C179	
Colon	C180-C189, C260	
Rectum & Rectosigmoid	C199-C209	
Anus, Anal Canal, and Anorectum	C210-C212, C218	
Liver	C220	
Intrahepatic Bile Duct	C221	
Gallbladder	C239	
Other Biliary	C240-C249	
Pancreas	C250-C259	
Retroperitoneum	C480	
Peritoneum, Omentum, and Mesentery	C481-C482	
Other Digestive Organs	C268-C269, C488	
Respiratory System		
Nose, Nasal Cavity, and Middle Ear	C300-C301, C310-C319	Excluding 9590-9989, and sometimes 9050-9055, 9140+
Larynx	C320-C329	
Lung and Bronchus	C340-C349	
Pleura	C384	
Trachea, Mediastinum, and Other Respiratory Organs	C339, C381-C383, C388, C390, C398, C399	
Bones and Joints	C400-C419	Excluding 9590-9989, and sometimes 9050-9055, 9140+
Soft Tissue Including Heart	C380, C470-C479, C490-C499	Excluding 9590-9989, and sometimes 9050-9055, 9140+

Standard Site Analysis Categories
ICD-O-3 Codes by Anatomical Site

Site Group	ICD-O-3 Site Codes	ICD-O-3 Histology (Type)
Skin Excluding Basal and Squamous		
Melanoma of the Skin	C440-C449	8720-8790
Other Non-Epithelial Skin	C440-C449	Excluding 8000-8005, 8010-8045, 8050-8084, 8090-8110, 8720-8790, 9590-9989, and sometimes 9050-9055, 9140+
Breast	C500-C509	Excluding 9590-9989, and sometimes 9050-9055, 9140+
Female Genital System		
Cervix Uteri	C530-C539	Excluding 9590-9989, and sometimes 9050-9055, 9140+
Corpus Uteri and Uterus	C540-C549, C559	
Ovary	C569	
Vagina	C529	
Vulva	C510-C519	
Other Female Genital Organs	C570-C589	
Male Genital System		
Prostate	C619	Excluding 9590-9989, and sometimes 9050-9055, 9140+
Testis	C620-C629	
Penis	C600-C609	
Other Male Genital Organs	C630-C639	
Urinary System		
Urinary Bladder	C670-C679	Excluding 9590-9989, and sometimes 9050-9055, 9140+
Kidney and Renal Pelvis	C649, C659	
Ureter	C669	
Other Urinary Organs	C680-C689	
Eye and Orbit	C679-C699	Excluding 9590-9989, and sometimes 9050-9055, 9140+
Brain and Other Nervous System		
Brain	C710-C719	Excluding 9590-9989, and sometimes 9050-9055, 9140+
Cranial Nerves and Other Nervous System	C710-C719	9530-9539
	C700-C709, C720-C729	Excluding 9590-9989, and sometimes 9050-9055, 9140+
Endocrine System		
Thyroid	C739	Excluding 9590-9989, and sometimes 9050-9055, 9140+
Other Endocrine Including Thymus	C379, C740-C749, C750-C759	
Lymphoma		
Hodgkin Lymphoma		
Hodgkin – Nodal	C024, C098-C099, C111, C142, C379, C422, C770-C779	9650-9667
Hodgkin – Extranodal	All Other Sites	

Standard Site Analysis Categories
ICD-O-3 Codes by Anatomical Site

Site Group	ICD-O-3 Site Codes	ICD-O-3 Histology (Type)
Non-Hodgkin Lymphoma		
NHL – Nodal	C024, C098-C099, C111, C142, C379, C422, C770-C779	9590-9596, 9670-9671, 9673, 9675, 9678-9680, 9684, 9687, 9689-9691, 9695, 9698-9702, 9705, 9708-9709, 9714-9719, 9727-9729, 9823, 9827
NHL – Extranodal	All sites except C024, C098-C099, C111, C142, C379, C422, C770-C779	9590-9596, 9670-9671, 9673, 9675, 9678-9680, 9684, 9687, 9689-9691, 9695, 9698-9702, 9705, 9708-9709, 9714-9719, 9727-9729
	All sites except C024, C098-C099, C111, C142, C379, C422, C770-C779	9823, 9827
Myeloma		9731-9732, 9734
Leukemia		
Lymphocytic Leukemia		
Acute Lymphocytic Leukemia		9826, 9835-9837
Chronic Lymphocytic Leukemia	C420, C421, C424	9823
Other Lymphocytic Leukemia		9820, 9832-9834, 9940
Myeloid and Monocytic Leukemia		
Acute Myeloid Leukemia		9840, 9861, 9866, 9867, 9871-9874, 9895-9897, 9910, 9920
Acute Monocytic Leukemia		9891
Chronic Myeloid Leukemia		9863, 9875, 9876, 9945, 9946
Other Myeloid/Monocytic Leukemia		9860, 9930
Other Leukemia		
Other Acute Leukemia		9801, 9805, 9931
Aleukemic, Subleukemic, and NOS		9733, 9742, 9800, 9831, 9870, 9948, 9963, 9964
	C420, C421, C424	9827
Mesothelioma		9050-9055
Kaposi Sarcoma		9140
Miscellaneous		9740-9741, 9750-9758, 9760-9769, 9950, 9960-9962, 9970, 9975, 9980, 9982-9987, 9989
	C760-C768, C809	Excluding 9590-9989, and sometimes 9050-9055, 9140+
	C420-C424	
	C770-C779	

Resources

For more information about the cancers described here, please refer to the following resources:

Schottenfeld D, Fraumei J (eds). Cancer Epidemiology and Prevention, 3rd ed. Oxford University Press, New York: 2006.

Ries LAG, Melbert D, Krapcho M, Stinchcomb DG, Howlader N, Horner MJ, Mariotto A, Miller BA, Feuer EJ, Altekruse SF, Lewis DR, Clegg L, Eisner MP, Reichman M, Edwards BK (eds). SEER Cancer Statistics Review, 1975-2005, National Cancer Institute. Bethesda, MD, http://seer.cancer.gov/csr/1975_2005/, based on November 2007 SEER data submission, posted to the SEER web site, 2008.

National Cancer Institute. http://www.cancer.gov.

Please visit our website at www.cancer.mt.gov

For more information about the **Montana Cancer Control Program**, contact Ginny Furshong, Program Manager, 406-444-6888, gfurshong@mt.gov

For more information about the **Montana Breast and Cervical Health Program**, contact Karan Kunz, Program Manager, 406-444-0063, kkunz@mt.gov

For more information about the **Montana Central Tumor Registry**, contact Debbi Lemons, Program Manager, 406-444-2618, dlemons@mt.gov

For more information about **cancer data and analysis**, contact Carol Ballew, PhD, Epidemiologist, 406-444-6988, cballew@mt.gov

Alternative formats of this document will be provided upon request. Please contact Dr. Ballew.

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